



EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[Vol. 10.....13.]

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1812.

[No. 36.....650.]

## THE TERMS OF THE STAR,

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.  
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-Five Cents per square.

## REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE Majors and Commissioned Officers of the 26th regiment, are ordered to meet on Tuesday the 12th of May next, in full uniform, with side arms, at 10 o'clock, in Col. Hayward's field, to be drilled agreeably to law. By order.  
HUGH AULD, Jun. Lieut. Col.

N. B. Commissioned officers of the 4th regt. are invited.  
April 28—3

## SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, HIS SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS, AMONG WHICH ARE DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, ASSORTED, which he will sell low for cash or country produce.

ALSO, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE, With his usual supply of GROCERIES, &c. LAMBERT W. SPENCER.  
Easton, April 28—4

## THE SUBSCRIBER.

Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, HIS SPRING ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, Which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash.  
JAMES B. RINGGOLD.  
April 28—m

## SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK, Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, HIS SPRING ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, Which he will sell at a small advance for Cash.  
April 28—m

## NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS (ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,) And invites the public to give him a call.  
ROBERT SPENCER.  
Easton, April 28—m

## SAMUEL HOLMES.

Has received from Baltimore, his spring assortment of HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, Cutlery, Groceries, Paint, Oil, &c. which he now offers for sale on reasonable terms for cash, and invites his friends and the public to call and see them.  
HE HAS ALSO JUST RECEIVED A CARGO OF SHINGLES, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, and a few hundred bushels of Carolina SEED POTATOES, Which he will sell very low, if called for immediately.  
Easton, April 28—m

## THE SUBSCRIBER.

TAKES this method of informing her friends, and the public generally, that she is about to commence in Easton, the MANTUA MAKING BUSINESS, In all its various branches, together with other Needle Work—and flatters herself that as she worked some time with Miss Lucy Sharp, and by her own strict attention, that she may gain a share of the public patronage.  
MARGARET C. DORAN.  
April 28—3

## FOR SALE.

A TAN YARD, situated in Qu. Ann's county, on the main road leading from Centerville to Queen's Town. The purchaser may be accommodated with any quantity of land, from five to sixty acres. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, near the premises.  
THOMAS REED.  
April 28—6

## THOMAS DAWSON, TAYLOR.

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. McNeal, nearly opposite the Union Tavern, he intends carrying on the above business in the most fashionable style. He will receive the newest fashions, from the first Merchant Tailors in Baltimore, as they occur; and from his long experience as FOREMAN in some of them, he flatters himself that upon trial he will be able to give general satisfaction, therefore solicits a share of public patronage.  
N. B. A LAD that can come well recommended, will be taken apprentice to the above.  
Easton, April 28—3

SHOES & LEATHER FOR SALE. THE subscribers have just received from Baltimore, a large and general assortment of SHOES, of almost every description, manufactured in the best manner, and out of the best materials.  
Also, an assortment of LEATHER, of the Baltimore tannage, of a good quality. All of the above articles will be sold low for cash. Our customers and the public generally are invited to call and see our assortment.  
VALLIANT & WILLIS.  
Easton, April 28—3

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Philip Green, late of Talbot county, dec'd. are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, to him.  
SAMUEL ROBERTS, Adm'r of P. Green, deceased.  
April 28—3

## NOTICE

ALL those persons who purchased property of the Executors of H. Edmondson, dec'd. at their sale in October, 1810, and have not yet paid for the same, are requested to take notice, that suit will be instituted on their notes to the ensuing May term, unless they shall be taken up by the 10th of next month.  
CHARLOTTE L. EDMONDSON, J. EDMONDSON, Ex'rs.  
April 28—4

## COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Annapolis, April 24th, 1812.  
ORDERED, That the following letter and orders of the Adjutant General be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis. The National Intelligencer, at Washington. The Star, at Easton. The American, Whig, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore. The Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagerstown.  
By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

April 15th, 1812  
HIS EXCELLENCY  
The Governor of the State of Maryland.

SIR, I am instructed by the President of the United States to call upon the Executives of the several States to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of 100,000 militia, officers included, by virtue of an act of congress passed the 10th instant, entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the militia of the United States."  
This therefore is to require of your Excellency to take effectual measures for having 6000 of the militia of Maryland, (being her quota) detached and duly organized in Companies, Battalions, Regiments, Brigades and Divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit, and as nearly as possible in the following proportions of artillery, cavalry and infantry: viz—one twentieth part of artillery; one twentieth part of cavalry; and the residue infantry. There will, however, be no objection on the part of the President of the United States to the admission of a proportion of riflemen, duly organized in distinct corps, and not exceeding one tenth part of the whole quota of the states respectively.  
Each corps should be properly armed and equipped for actual service.  
When the detachment and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them, but will not remain embodied or be considered as in actual service, until by subsequent orders they shall be directed to take the field.  
Your Excellency will please to direct that correct muster rolls and inspection returns be made of the several corps; and that copies thereof be transmitted to this department as early as possible.  
I have the honour to be, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
WILLIAM EUSTIS.

## HEAD QUARTERS.

Government House, April 24th, 1812.  
In consequence of the above call by the President of the United States, I am directed by the commander in chief of the Militia of the State of Maryland, to require of the officers commanding regiments and extra battalions, to cause immediately to be enrolled in their several districts, all able bodied free white male citizens from 18 to 45, in order more speedily to enable him to comply with this requisition.  
By order, JOHN GASSAWAY, Adjutant General.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. John Tripp, dec'd. are requested to make payment to Richard Sherwood, immediately, or they will be dealt with according to law.  
SUSANNAH TRIPPE, Adm'r.  
RICHARD TRIPPE, Adm'r.  
April 28—3

## FOR SALE.

A plain, snug, well built SULKY, which is quite new, and will be disposed of on very moderate terms. Apply to the Editor of the Star.  
April 28—3

## FOR SALE.

A FARM containing about 270 acres of Land, and is situated within three and a half miles of the Head of Chester, immediately on the Smyrna road leading from Rowe's Cross Roads, in Queen Ann's county. About half of the farm is cleared, and the remainder well wooded. The improvements are a barely comfortable. Those inclined to purchase will apply to William Abbott, the tenant, for a view of the farm; and to Mr. Thomas Harris, near the land, for terms of sale.  
WILLIAM GRAVES.  
Kent county, March 17—3

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, To Wit: I hereby certify, that Rachel Hall, of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on her enclosures, a BAY GELDING, about ten or twelve years old, thirteen and a half hands high, a star on his forehead; paces and canters. There are no artificial marks on him. Given under my hand, this 20th day of April, 1812.  
THOMAS B. TURPIN, A Justice of the Peace for said County.

To the Clerk of Queen Ann's county.  
N. B. The owner of said property is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.  
RACHEL HALL.  
April 28—3

## ADVERTISEMENT.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on the night of the 15th inst. a small BAY HORSE, with a small star in his forehead, one of his hind feet white—one side of the bone where the crupper of the saddle generally goes on his buttock, is nearly half an inch higher than the other; a bobtail. Whosoever will bring said horse to the subscriber, or give information where I can get him again, shall be entitled to ten dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.  
THOMAS HELSBY.  
Near the Trappe, Talbot county, April 28—3

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his LANDS in Dorchester county, within four miles of Vienna, on the road from New Market, adjoining Reed's Grove and J. Stuart's farm, containing 400 acres—about one fourth cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. The timber land is very heavy, suitable for ship building. On said farm is a good orchard, &c. The above land will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest from the date. For further particulars apply to Joseph Dodson, Cambridge, or to the subscriber, living near the Trappe, Talbot county.  
JAMES THOMAS.  
March 17—m

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.



(BY AUTHORITY.)  
AN ACT

To incorporate the Trustees of the Georgetown Lancaster School Society.  
BE it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That John Laird, Henry Foxall, Stephen, B. Balch, Robert Beverly, Robert Munroe, John McDaniell, junr. David Wiley, Walter D. Addison, Daniel Bussard, Francis S. Key, Walter Smith, John Abbott, and their successors, duly elected or appointed, in manner hereinafter directed, be, and they are hereby made, declared and constituted, a corporation and body politic, in law and in fact, to have continuance forever, by the name, style and title, of "The Trustees of the Georgetown Lancaster School Society."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all and singular, the lands, tenements, rents, annuities, rights, privileges, goods and chattels, heretofore given, granted, devised or bequeathed, to the said school, or to any person or persons, for the use thereof, or that have been purchased for or on account of the same, be, and are hereby, vested in and confirmed to the said corporation: And further, That the said corporation may purchase, take, receive and enjoy, any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, rights or privileges, or any goods, chattels or other effects, of what kind or nature soever, which shall or may hereafter be given, granted, sold, bequeathed or devised, unto them by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable of making such gift, grant, sale or bequest; and the said property, real and personal, to rent, sell, convey and confirm, or otherwise dispose of, as fully and effectually as any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, may or can do: Provided, That the clear annual income of all such property may not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars; and that the aforesaid property, real and personal, be considered as held in trust, under the management and at the disposal, of said corporation, for the purpose of defraying the expenses incidental to said school.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation, by the name, style and title aforesaid, be, and shall be hereafter, forever able and capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be pleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in any court or courts, or other places, and before any judge or judges, justice or justices, or other persons whatsoever, within the district of Columbia, or elsewhere, in all and all manner of suits and actions, complaints, pleas, causes, matters and demands, of whatsoever kind or nature they may be, in as full and effectual a manner as any other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, may or can do.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall have full power and authority to make, have and use a common seal, with such device and inscription as they shall think proper, and the same to break, alter and renew, at their pleasure; to appoint a president, treasurer, secretary, and such other officers, as they may deem necessary and proper, either out of their own number, or otherwise; to assign them their duties and to fix their compensation, and to remove any or all of them from office, appoint another or others in their place, as often as they shall think fit; to make, ordain, establish and execute such by-laws and ordinances as may be deemed useful for their own government and for the government of the school; and the same to alter, amend or abrogate at pleasure; to fill up vacancies that may happen in their number, between two annual elections; and to determine upon, do and transact all business and matters appertaining to the said corporation, agreeably to the rules, bye-laws and ordinances thereof, during their continuance in office: Provided, That not less than five trustees be a quorum to do business, and that no bye-law, rule or ordinance shall be made repugnant to the laws of the district of Columbia.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a meeting of the members of the said society held on the second Monday in February next, and on the same day in every year thereafter, at the school house erected by the said society, at which time and place the said members, or such of them as may be present, shall elect and choose by ballot, from their own number, twelve trustees to serve for the year ensuing their election, and until others shall be elected or appointed to serve in their place.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the trustees shall keep, or cause to be kept, in suitable books for the purpose, just and proper entries of all proceedings and

accounts of said school and corporation, and have them laid before the society at every annual meeting, previous to making the votes; and shall always deliver the said books, together with all the property of said school and corporation, in good order, to their successors in office, when ever required.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That children may be bound (in the manner now by law provided) to the said society, by deed or articles of apprenticeship, to be executed on the part of the society by any two of the trustees thereof; and it shall be agreed by the said deed, on the part of the said society, that every such child or children shall be provided with all necessary food, clothing and lodging, and taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and be placed in the service of, and under the control and management of, some discreet and fit person, competent to instruct and educate the said apprentice, in some trade or employment, which may enable such child or children to earn a living by honest industry.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
March 19, 1812.  
Approved—JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the admission of the State of Louisiana into the Union, and to extend the laws of the United States to the said State.

WHEREAS the Representatives of the People of all that part of the Territory or Country ceded, under the name of "Louisiana," by the treaty made at Paris on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and France, contained within the following limits, that is to say: beginning at the mouth of the river Sabine; thence, by a line to be drawn along the middle of said River, including all Islands to the thirty second degree of latitude; thence, due north to the northernmost part of the thirty third degree of north latitude; thence, along the said parallel of latitude, to the river Mississippi; thence, do in the said river to the river Iberville; and from thence, along the middle of the said river, and lakes Murepas and Ponchartrain, to the gulph of Mexico; thence, bounded by the said gulph, to the place of beginning including all Islands within three leagues of the coast; did, on the twenty second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, form for themselves a constitution and state government, and give to the said state the name of the State of Louisiana, in pursuance of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to enable the people of the Territory of Orleans to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of the said state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes;" And the said constitution having been transmitted to Congress, and by them being hereby approved; therefore,

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the said state shall be one, and it is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, by the name and title of the State of Louisiana: Provided, That it shall be taken as a condition upon which the said state is incorporated in the Union, that the river Mississippi, and the navigable Rivers and waters leading into the same, and into the gulph of Mexico, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said state as to the inhabitants of other states and the territories of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost or toll therefor, imposed by the said state; and that the above condition, and also all other the conditions and terms contained in the third section of the act, the title whereof is herein before recited, shall be considered, deemed and taken, fundamental conditions and terms, upon which the said state is incorporated in the Union.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That until the next general census and apportionment of Representatives the said state shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States; and that all the laws of the United States, not locally inapplicable, shall be extended to the said state, and shall have the same force and effect within the same, as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said state, together with the residue of that portion of country which was comprehended within the Territory of Orleans, as constituted by the act, entitled "An Act erecting Louisiana into two Territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof," shall be one district, and be called the Louisiana district; and there shall be established in the said district, a District Court, to consist of one judge, who shall reside therein, and be called the district judge; and there shall be annually, four stated sessions of the said court held at the City of Orleans: the first to commence on the third Monday in July next, and the three other sessions progressively, on the third Monday

of every third calendar month thereafter—The said judge shall, in all things, have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which by the act, the title whereof is in this section recited, were given to the District Judge of the Territory of Orleans; and he shall be allowed an annual compensation of three thousand dollars, to be paid quarterly yearly at the Treasury of the United States. The said judge shall appoint a clerk of the said court who shall reside, and keep the records of the court in the City of Orleans, and shall receive, for the services performed by him, the same fees heretofore allowed to the clerk of the Orleans Territory.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed in the said district, a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his stated fees, be paid six hundred dollars, annually, as a full compensation for all extra services. There shall also be appointed a marshal for the said district, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees to which marshals in other districts are entitled for similar services; and shall, moreover, be paid two hundred dollars, annually, as a compensation for all extra services.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal the fourth section of an act, entitled "an act for laying and collecting duties on imports and tonnage within the Territories ceded to the United States," by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French Republic; and for other purposes; and that the collection district shall be and remain as thereby established.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force from and after the thirtieth day of April, 1812.  
H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 8, 1812.  
Approved—JAMES MADISON.

## PUBLIC VENDUE.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County.  
WILL be sold at Public Vendue, at 10 o'clock, on 6th day the 8th of the 5th month (May) next, if fair, if not, the next following day—All the personal property of William Dixon, dec'd. at his late dwelling, consisting of beds, bedding, table chairs, and a variety of household and kitchen furniture—Also, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, corn, bacon, &c. &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over six dollars the purchasers giving note with approved security. Attendance given by ROBERT MOORE, Executor of Wm. Dixon, deceased.  
Easton, 4th mo. 21—3

## WOOD LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale upon the premises on Wednesday, 13th day of May next, six ten acre lots of wood land and one of nine and a quarter, all lying within four miles of Easton—The terms are—one half of the purchase money down, the residue in six months with interest, the purchaser passing bond with approved security for the payment thereof—A good and sufficient deed will then be given. Wm. Hayward, Jun. my Agent, will attend to the sale.  
April 21—4 ELIZABETH NICOLS.

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber, of Snow Hill, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joshua Matthews, late of Worcester county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of April, anno domini 1812.  
AMBROSE WHITE, Adm'r  
April 21—3 of J. Matthews, dec'd.

## EARTHEN & STONE WARE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has resumed the superintendence of the

POTTING BUSINESS, (which he has had conducted for three years previous to the 10th of June, 1811, by a partner) and that he is using his best endeavours to keep a supply of neatly Enamelled Ware, and also to manufacture certain kinds as substitutes for those imported Wares. Any of his former customers, or others, would please call and view his assortment, at his manufactory, near Market street Bridge, (and back of No. 3, Cranby street, Old Town) or leave their orders, if most convenient, with Gilpin & Brown, 18, Chesapeake; James & William Martin, County Wharf; William McDonald & Son, or Geo. Blackston, Bowley's Wharf—which will be thankfully received, and speedily attended to, by  
DAVID BROWN.

Baltimore, April 21—cows  
N. B. My object in part for advertising, is that many orders designed for me, have been handed to others through mistake.  
D. B.



## IMPRESSED SEAMEN.

The following is a copy of Mr. Wright's bill as it passed to a third reading in the House of Representatives of the U. States on Monday last.

*Bill for the protection, recovery and indemnification of American Seamen.*

Whereas by the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, made between His Britannic Majesty and the U. States, at London, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, it is agreed, that there shall be a firm, inviolable and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between His Britannic Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the U. States of America, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people of every degree, without exception of persons or places; And whereas His Britannic Majesty has caused to be impressed out of the ships of the United States, sailing on the high seas, under the American flag, divers large crews of said States, and hath compelled them to serve on board the ships of war of Great Britain, and to fight against the U. States, and numbers of them, yet detains, contrary to the express provision of said treaty, and in violation of their natural liberty, and against the piece of the U. States:

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the 4th day of June next any person or persons who shall impress any native seamen of the United States from on board any vessel of the U. States sailing on the high seas, or in any port, river, haven, basin or bay, under pretence or color of commission from any foreign power, shall, for every such offence, be adjudged a pirate and felon, and on conviction shall suffer death, and the trial in such case shall be had where the offender is apprehended or may be first brought.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any seamen, sailing under the flag of the U. S. on any person or persons attempting to impress him by force or violence from on board any vessel of the U. S. on the high seas, or in any port, river, haven, basin or bay, to resist by force, and if any person so attempting to impress said seamen shall be killed, maimed or wounded, it shall be lawful for such seamen on the general issue, to give the special matter in evidence, which is hereby declared a perfect justification.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That on information being given to the President of the U. S. proving satisfactorily to him, that any citizen of the U. S. shall have been impressed, and shall be yet detained, or shall hereafter be impressed, to cause the most rigorous retaliation on any of the subjects of said government taken on the high seas or within the British territories whom he is hereby authorized to cause to be taken and seized for that purpose, any treaty to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any seamen, heretofore or hereafter impressed, shall be, and he is hereby authorized to attack, in the hands of any British subject, a sum equal to thirty dollars per month for the whole time he shall have been detained on board any British vessel or vessels; and that any sum of money so attached out of the hands of any debtor, shall be a payment of so much of said debt to the said creditor; and on plea of payment or set off the same may be given in evidence and allowed in any suit for the recovery of said debt, any treaty to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the U. S. is hereby authorized to capture, by way of reprisal, as many British subjects, on the high seas or within the British territories, as may be equal to the impressed American seamen in the possession of G. B. and by a cartel to exchange the same.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, whenever sufficient testimony shall be produced that the commander of any public armed ship or other vessel of any foreign nation, shall have taken or impressed from on board any ship or other vessel of the U. S. while at any port or place, not within the jurisdiction of such foreign nation, or while on her passage to or from any port or place, any seaman, mariner or other person, not being in the military service of an enemy of such foreign nation, to prohibit by proclamation, every person residing within the U. S. or its territories, from affording aid, succor or provisions, of whatsoever kind, to such ship or vessel; and any pilot or other person, residing within the U. S. who shall (after such prohibition shall have been made known, and before the same shall be revoked) afford succor or provisions, as aforesaid, to such ship or vessel, and be thereof convicted, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned not exceeding one year, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That from and after the 4th day of June next, whenever full and sufficient testimony shall be produced, that the commanders of public armed vessels of any foreign nation, have impressed or taken from on board any ship or vessel within the jurisdiction of the U. S. or while on her passage to or from any port or place, any seaman, mariner or other person, the President shall be, and he is hereby authorized to prohibit, by proclamation, the landing from on board any ship or other vessel of the foreign nation (whose commander or commanders have offended as aforesaid) any goods, wares or merchandise within any of the ports of the U. S. or its territories; and also to prohibit the landing of any ship or vessel of such nation within any of the ports or territories of the U. S. provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any ship or vessel of the nation whose commanders have offended as aforesaid, and which shall arrive within any of the ports of the U. S. or its territories, to remain with their cargoes on board or to proceed to any

place without the jurisdiction of the U. S.: And provided also, That any ship or vessel of such nation (which may have been partly laden at the time such proclamation shall be made known) shall be permitted to depart with the lading then on board, to the port of destination of such ship or vessel.

The following are the Yeas and Nays on the passage of the bill to a third reading.

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bassett, Blackledge, Boyd, Brown, Clay, Cochran, Clifton, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Deaba, Dinsmore, East, Fisk, Gholson, Green, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Johnson, Kent, King, Lusk, Lefever, Little, Lyle, Moore, McCoy, M. Kim, Metcalf, Morgan, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Pitken, Piper, Pleasant, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Troup, Whitehill, Wright—63.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Bleeker, Breckinridge, Champion, Davenport, Fly, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Gray, Hasty, Hymenman, Key, Lewis, Livingston, M. B. Lee, McKee, Morrow, Newbold, Pearson, Potter, Reed, Stanford, Sturges, Tallmadge, White, Wilson—28.

This bill has been since, on its third reading, in the House of Representatives, recommended to a committee of the whole.

From the Philadelphia Democratic Press.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Acacia, probably the most extraordinary trial that ever came before a Court of Justice, in any country, in any age—as respects the points of controversy involved, the parties, the trial, and the termination—has lately been heard in Philadelphia, before the honorable Mr. Justice Yeates, and a special jury.

The plaintiff is the King of Spain, claiming at the hands of David Parish, Esquire, the defendant, a sum of about one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, for duties alleged to have accrued on a certain licensed trade, transacted by, and under the orders of Mr. Parish, by virtue of alleged permission from the Spanish crown; between the Spanish colonies and the United States of America.

The trial began on Wednesday, the 8th of April, and proceeded on that day, Thursday the 9th, Friday the 10th, Saturday the 11th, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday & Saturday, the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 18th and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 20th, 21st and 22d of April.

On Wednesday the 22d, after receiving the charge of the Court in favor of the defendant, the jury retired to their private apartment, and continued together the remainder of that day and that night, and the next day and that night, without agreeing in a verdict. On the afternoon of the day they retired, they came into Court, and by their foreman proposed a question to the Judge respecting the legality of certain evidence, to which question the Judge answered—not, however, it is presumable, to the satisfaction of the jury—as after withdrawing they came into Court again on the afternoon of Thursday the 23d, still without a verdict; and once more retired to their apartment. At this time Judge Yeates informed the jury that he should leave town in the morning, to go home to Lancaster, and that the Chief Justice would attend to receive their verdict. Between eleven & twelve o'clock at night on the 23d, the Judge having received a note from the jury went to the house, in which the jury were in session, but without seeing or conversing with them; and that night, in consequence of his suggestion, received certain written interrogatories presented to him on the part of the jury.

Early the next morning, Friday the 24th Judge Yeates left Philadelphia on his return home to Lancaster. At ten o'clock that day, the jury came into Court according to adjournment, and received from Mr. Chief Justice Tilghman, who attended, the written answers of Judge Yeates to the written questions, proposed by the jury at the suggestion of Judge Yeates the night before—the jury then retired; and soon after separated; from which circumstance it is presumable they agreed on, and, as is usual, sealed up the verdict.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of Friday the 26th, the Court assembled according to adjournment the jury and the Chief Justice attending, to give and to receive the verdict: But the king of Spain being three times called, and no one answering in his behalf, after the adjourned protest had been read, the plaintiff was nonsuited.

It is not in our power to exhibit even an outline in this singular case, as it appeared, on either side, nor of the speeches of counsel.—Though Ferdinand the VII. was not named in the record the action was prosecuted for his use. The defence asserted the fact of the duties having been regularly accounted for with the persons to whom the defendant pleaded he was alone accountable; and denied moreover that the plaintiff, Ferdinand the VII. had any right to sue.

A great deal of evidence was given on both sides, as to the actual situation of Spain, alternately asserting and denying the royal pretensions of Ferdinand the VII. and of Joseph Napoleon. The principles of the Spanish constitution; the rights of royal succession, abdication and conquest; the famous conference of Bayonne, between Napoleon, Ferdinand the VII., and Charles the IV.; with the most interesting scenes latterly performed in Spain; were brought into discussion.

His Excellency the Chevalier D'Oniz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain to the United States of America, though not recognized in that capacity by the American government, after protesting in form against the jurisdiction of the court, to compel the attendance under a subpoena, was examined as a witness.—His Excellency Count Pahlen late Minister Plenipotentiary from Russia to the U. States, new from Russia to the Brazil, M. Pe-

erson, *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul General from Sweden to the United States; and M. de Douay, Vice Consul of France, resident at Philadelphia, were likewise examined as witnesses, each under protest.

We have obtained and annex, a copy of the protest of the plaintiff's counsel; from which it will appear that termination of this extraordinary cause was not less extraordinary than the principles involved and the manner of their trial.

It was addressed and read to the Chief Justice; and is as follows:

*The King of Spain vs Parish.*

SIR—The novelty of the proceedings of this morning will be an apology for the appearance of our not being ready at the moment to express a sentiment either as it respects the situation of the counsel, or the interest of our client. Without meaning however to derogate from the rights of the Bench, we now deem it a duty to declare.

1st. That we consider the manner in which a written question from the jury was communicated and answered as irregular and injurious to the rights of the parties.

2d. That we consider the written answer of Judge Yeates to the first written question of the jury as unfounded in fact, so far as it affirms that it was not pretended by the plaintiff's counsel that Ferdinand the VII., or any persons under him were in the full exercise of all the rights of royalty.

3d. That we consider the written answer of Judge Yeates to the second written question as calculated to influence the jury in determining whether they would find a special or a general verdict.

4th. That we consider the refusal of Judge Yeates to give a distinct and public answer to the distinct & public question of the jury, whether the testimony of Mr. Labouchere was legal evidence, as a departure from the terms of the agreement on which the testimony, with the assent of the judge, was allowed to be read in evidence, as an injury to the cause of the plaintiff.

For these reasons we have determined as counsel for the plaintiff to decline receiving the verdict of the jury.

We have the honor, &c. Sir, your most obedient servants.

JARED INGERSOLL,  
W. RAWLE,  
A. J. DALLAS,  
C. J. INGERSOLL,  
J. R. INGERSOLL,  
Philadelphia, April 24th, 1812.

## CHARLESTON, April 20.

## LATEST FROM FLORIDA

By an arrival yesterday from St. Mary's we learn, that the U. S. brig Vixen, Capt. Gadsden, arrived at Amelia on Friday last from off St. Augustine, where she had been cruising some days in company with two Gun Boats.—When she left that station the Spaniards were still in possession of St. Augustine. The Rebels were encamped near the town, and there were about 150 U. S. troops stationed a short distance from their encampment. It was the opinion of the officers at Amelia that the fortress of St. Augustine would be in possession of the U. S. troops before Saturday last.

There were two or three small English armed vessels in the harbor of St. Augustine when our Gun Boats were off that place; and an American boat which was sent to sound the bar, was fired upon by the Spaniards. On the 10th inst. a smart firing of both great guns and small arms was heard by our vessels in the offing from the Port at St. Augustine; but the cause was not ascertained.

While the brig Vixen was cruising off St. Augustine, she fell in with the British brig Colibri; and from the manoeuvres of the latter Capt. Gadsden was led to suppose that it was the intention of expectation of her commander that an engagement would ensue between the two—he made every exertion to get the weather gage of the Vixen; both vessels had all hands to quarters—matches lighted, &c. but after the manoeuvring in this way for about half an hour, they parted without either vessel hailing the other. The Colibri is a much heavier vessel than the Vixen.

The *Embargo Law* had gone into operation at St. Mary's and about 20 s.d. of square rigged vessels, principally loaded with timber, were shipped.

The following letter from one of the Rhode Island senators seem to parake much of the spirit which was developed to Congress by the President through the agency of "Henry" the British spy. By this it would appear that although the plot has been discovered, the principle characters in the drama of a severance of the N. E. states from the Union being (prejudicially to them) concealed, they are determined to persevere.—It is the principle in all free states, that the majority shall govern. National Councils, tending to excite in the minority, a spirit in favor of possible foreign influence, in opposition to the interests and liberties of that government, of which he is a constituent member, ought, to say the least of it, to subject him to expulsion. We hope that Congress have spirit enough to expell from either house political incendiaries. Sun

Extract of a letter from the hon. William Hunter, Senator in Congress, from Rhode Island, to his constituents dated

Washington, April 1.  
Embargo we have—double duties and taxes come next—and then war, or permanent embargo; unless you in the North have zeal, spirit and activity to prevent it. Unless the people of Rhode Island, and Newport in particular, are aware of their danger, they will now aban-

don this bewildered party, and save themselves, and contribute to save their country. Depend upon it, a clear decided expression of public opinion, might occasion a pause. The people ought not to forget to give way to party feelings.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

FROM CORBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

## AMERICANS STATES.

I proposed to offer some observations upon the American Correspondence as relating to the occupation of the Floridas, & to the Orders in Council.

This latter subject has, however, been so fully discussed, that really there remains nothing to be said upon it especially after the publication of the correspondence between our Secretary of State and Foreign Affairs Lord Wellesley, and the American Minister, Mr. Pinkney, which I shall endeavor to get into this number, and to which I beseech the attention of the reader. There are but two letters for him to read; but these two are quite enough. I have read a great many diplomatic letters in my time; but such a letter as Mr. Pinkney's I certainly never read. It is a model for men who have to conduct disputes of this sort. It is a masterpiece of reasoning, and the style and manner are equal to the argumentative powers displayed. Mr. Pinkney seems to have laid aside the lawyer for this once, and to write like a statesman and a patriot. I never read so good a letter; but I must confess, that as I read it, the justice of the case was more than once lost in feeling for my country. The contrast is, in all respects, so great that no comparison can be made; though it is justice to Lord Wellesley to say, that his adversary had all the advantages belonging to a good cause. The answer of the republican is in many instances, sharp and satirical; but he nowhere loses sight of dignity, and these qualities united are very rarely to be met in any writing whatever.

The question relating to the Floridas is new; and it is as neat and snug a dispute as about *Noctua Sound*, or about the opening of the *Schell*, not excepted. The case is this: The reader knows, that the Floridas are two provinces in North America, which are (or rather, were colonies of Spain); that they lie on the south of Georgia, the southernmost state of the union, that they form the southernmost end of that chain of coast, which 1,400 miles in length, extends from the bay of Fundy to the gulph of Mexico, & that, with these in their possession, the United States would be masters of the whole of that chain of coast. Let the reader, who forgets where the Floridas are (and God knows, that the events of the last 18 years are enough to drive it out of his recollection) imagine himself possessed of a piece of land lying by the side of a common (his house in the middle), thirteen acres in his own hands, and one acre, at the end, in the hands of another person, and he wanting only an acre to make his parcel complete, and to guard him against depredations, the common right being partly attached to that one acre; and then he will have, in that acre, a tolerably correct idea of the Floridas in their bearing upon the American states.

Now, then, the Floridas, or rather, Florida, is divided into two, the one called West & the other East Florida, the former extending back as far as Louisiana towards the west, the latter bounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the east, both bounded by the north of Georgia and to the south of the Gulph of Mexico.—The United States have taken possession of both. I have said before, that they were colonies of Spain. Therefore, Mr. Foster, our minister in America, had scarcely time to eat his first dish of ham and fried eggs, when he began to complain of these invasions. He had an uphill battle to fight about the orders in council, and this complaint about the Floridas appears to have been looked upon as a sort of set off or made weight in the negotiation. In short, he makes a regular & formal complaint, in the name of the Prince Regent (in behalf of his majesty), of the occupation of the Floridas by the American states. He says, that there exists between England and Spain, the most strict and friendly alliance; that Spain is contending for her liberties and independence against a most unjust & wicked invasion; that the Prince Regent cannot view with indifference any attempt to deprive her of her territories; and that it is indicative of ungenerous and greedy ambition to make such an attempt at such a time. Jonathan coolly answers, that, in the first place, he does not acknowledge the right of England to interfere at all in any of his concerns with Spain; he passes over in silence all that is said about the wickedness of the French in invading Spain; he says, that though he had seen other nations guilty of ungenerous and greedy ambition, he disclaims all such motives; and that, although England has no sort of right to call upon him for any explanation of his conduct towards a third power he will, to show how sincerely he is disposed to cultivate harmony, voluntarily give such explanation with regard to the Floridas. And thus, in brief, he gives it. He says, that, as to one part of Florida, it is his own, he having bought it of France, to whom it had been ceded by Spain, and that, therefore, he takes possession of that in full right. That, as to the other part, he has taken possession of it as a security for a debt, due by Spain to the people of the United States.

As to this last claim, it is alleged, by Mr. Monroe, that Spain, seven years ago, committed great depredations upon the commerce of America; that the latter made application for payment for these, that a cession of the Spanish part of Florida had been proposed as a compensation to America; but that the negotiation was put at an end to by those troubles in Spain which led to the struggle now going on in that country. Therefore, say the Americans, we hold this territory as a security for the payment of the debt due to us from Spain. This is very fair ground, supposing all the facts to be true; for one nation has certainly as good a right to seize the land of another, as the other has to seize its ships and merchandise. The seizure of the Floridas, as far as they belong to Spain, is, in this case an act of retaliation fully justified by reason as well as by the usage of nations; and, it is less to be blamed as coming so late; for it appears from Mr. Monroe's statement, that the American states were endeavoring, for a long time, to obtain by negotiation that which they were at any moment, able to secure by force. But, the question presents itself in a point of view much more interesting than this, when Mr. Monroe came to talk of *third powers*, and the necessity there was of preventing any third power from taking possession of the territory in question. The contest, in Spain was from the first, a very interesting one to the American state; for, if it ended in the placing of a Bonaparte on the throne, or in the subjugation of Spain by France, and the annexation of it to the French empire; then Florida became a colony of France, and placed a most formidable power on one of the flanks of the American states, which they could not look forward to without alarm. If France was foiled in her attempts upon Spain, it was evident, that, considering the situation of Ferdinand VII. and other circumstances, Spain would be wholly dependent on England, and probabilities were that the land would obtain from her colonial cession in repayment of loans or services, and that at any rate, the Spanish government would, in all its acts, become subservient to England.—Besides, if Napoleon did obtain the complete sovereignty of Spain, it was not to be doubted, that England, having the command of the sea, would prevent him from obtaining possession of the colonies of Spain; and, it was necessary to be expected, that, under color of preserving Florida to its rightful sovereign,

England would have taken possession of it, if Napoleon became wholly master of Old Spain. Thus, and in what way it would, the struggle in Old Spain threatened the American state with a dangerous neighbor, and which neighbor, therefore, they were, it seems resolved not to have. They would have disliked us for neighbors more than the French; but they resolved to have neither. From the old, feeble, crazy government of Spain, they had nothing to dread; but they had much to dread from France and move to dread from us. Therefore, they resolved to be before hand; knowing, that, amongst nations as well as amongst individuals, possession is nine points out of ten in any dispute.

But, after all, it may be a question how far the American states would have been justified in taking possession of the Floridas merely upon viewing the situation of Old Spain. What is that situation? Why, the old king of Spain, the only sovereign of Spain that the American states have ever acknowledged, has in our view of the matter, been succeeded by his son in whose name the regency of Spain is acting. This old king denies that his son has any lawful authority as sovereign of Spain. And, both of them have abdicated their rights in favour of Bonaparte, who has the persons of both in his possession. Now, under these circumstances, how are the Americans to be supposed to pay any regard to any of the acts of the regency or cortes of Spain, where indeed, there is a Bonaparte reigning in virtue of the abdication of the old family? How are the Americans to know who will finally be sovereign of Spain? It appears to me, that, agreeably to every principle of public law, they are at full liberty to choose whether they will acknowledge any sovereign in Spain, except the old king, as long as he shall live. They have a right, of course, to consider any other power as power usurped, or assumed by conquest; and, be it observed, that the right of conquest though perfect, as far as actual force extends, cannot give any right to territory not actually conquered. Bonaparte, if he conquers Spain, will have a right to Spain, as we have to Martinico and Java; but the conquest of Spain will give him no title to Florida. To have an equal right to that he must first actually gain possession of it by conquest. Therefore, if Bonaparte were even to tender the Americans payment of the debt due to them from Spain, they would have solid ground for objecting to deliver Florida up to him. They would have equally solid ground for refusing to deliver it up to us, or to the new government in Spain; and, in short, unless the old king, or his legal descendant, be re-established upon the throne of Spain, and actually governing that country, the Americans have always good ground upon which to resist any demand of a relinquishment of the territory in question.

The American government have avoided touching upon these points; but, they give us clearly to understand that they will suffer no third power to set foot in Florida. And really, it does seem wonderful, that our ministers should not have foreseen this; that they should have imagined, that the Americans would be induced by their remonstrances to give up so important an object, a thing in which their peace and safety are so deeply involved. What do the Americans know about our alliance with Spain? What do they know about the Spanish regency and cortes? He says that these are the rightful rulers of Spain, and that the Spanish colonies are under their control; but the Americans have never said so; they have never acknowledged Ferdinand; they may have no faith in the political transmission which makes Ferdinand *transubstantiated* in France at the one time; theirs may be a more narrow belief than ours; and, even if they saw Ferdinand at Cadix, they see Joseph at Madrid with more of the people of Spain on his side than there would be on the side of his rival.

If, indeed, the people of Spain had assumed the government of their country; if they had made war against Napoleon *in their own name*; then the Americans might have been a little puzzled for ground, whereon to take and keep possession of the Floridas, unless the people of Florida had chosen to unite themselves to the states; but, as things now stand, the ground of justification are so clear as not to admit of dispute, except for disposition sake.

NEW YORK, April 25.

At a special meeting of the Common Council, held

New York, April 24, 1812.

The Common Council having received intelligence of the Death of GEORGE CLINTON, Vice President of the United States.

Resolved unanimously, That they have received the information of the decease of that venerable patriot with all the sensibility which the recollection of the eminent services he has rendered his country, more especially during her struggle for independence, naturally inspires; and while the Common Council sympathize with his friends & with the Nation in the loss which has been sustained, they consider it due to the character of the deceased and the station which he filled that a public testimonial be given of the respect and esteem in which he was held by the citizens of this part of his native state.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to devise and report a plan for such public demonstration of regret and sorrow as in their opinion this late national bereavement requires.

Committee appointed were  
Alderman Fish, Mesier,  
Jones, Lawrence &  
Wilson.

By order of the Common Council,  
J. MORTON, Clerk.

On Thursday evening, about twelve o'clock, the cause, which had occupied the Supreme Court in this City for four days successively, wherein Miss Mary Dunbar, of Jamaica, L. I. was plaintiff, and the Reverend Mr. Clowes (late one of the chaplains to the House of Assembly of this State), was defendant, for a breach of promise of marriage, and deforamation. The trial brought to light circumstances of peculiar atrocity on the part of the defendant. The damages were laid at ten thousand dollars. The jury retired; and when called adjourned until ten in the morning; when a sealed verdict was given for the plaintiff, viz. 4000 dollars damages, and costs of prosecution.—We do not recollect any verdict, on any occasion, which has been received by the public with such a general sentiment of approbation. Many would have rejoiced had the damages given been greater, and very few would have shown much sorrow could a hundred lashes on the naked back of the culprit have been legally added thereto.

In giving the following, we would premise, that it was handed to us by a gentleman of respectability and character, who assures us, (and we do not doubt him) that every word in the communication is true.

## COMMUNICATION.

There now resides at West Farms, in Westchester County, an Englishman about 46 years of age, who actually pursues the following trades and professions.—Carpenter and Builder, Joiner and Cabinet Maker, Turner and Upholsterer, Mathematical, Philosophical, and Musical Instrument Maker; Attorney and Counsellor at Law; Surgeon and Physician; Surveyor; Undertaker for burying the dead; Musician; Manufacturer of Oils, Paints and Varnishes; Printer of Walls in Distemper; Millwright; Purchaser and Vendor of second hand furniture; Wheelwright, Distiller; has been a Constable, is one of the Trustees of a School in the neighbourhood, and always a BUTLER. He is esteemed an honest man, and proficient in all his trades, professions and callings.





GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1812.

We had hoped, from the temperate language of the representation of the federal and eastern sections of the union, in the course of measures lately adopted, that, when the national will was decidedly expressed, there would have been no difference, either in our public councils, or among the people, in rendering these measures efficient. It is reasonable to calculate that, in a government whose brief existence furnishes scarcely any precedents, and in a state of the world without a parallel in preceding ages, there would be much diversity of opinion on the best system to be pursued; but this system once planned, and sanctioned by the highest and only legitimate authority, the will of a majority fairly expressed, we did hope would have been the ruling point of the united affections and exertions of the whole people. We have not yet abandoned this hope; although there are some indications of the existence of local passions, that may partially falsify it. An attempt is making in the important and patriotic state of Massachusetts to produce the impression that the embargo is not lawfully intended to be the precursor of war, but that it is intended to be the instrument of destroying trade; that it ought not therefore to be viewed in the light of a precautionary measure to insure our property in the event of war, but as the false means of subverting and annihilating the wealth and the happiness of the mercantile sections of the nation.

Men that by word and inaction such sentiments in the highest degree poisoned by prejudice and influenced by passion, or they must consider those to whom they address themselves as under the dominion of error and passion.

If there can be confidence in man, the nation has the strongest reason to confide in the multiplied declarations of their government, both in its Executive and Legislative Departments, and in the course of measures taken in correspondence with these declarations. For the seven past years remonstrance has followed remonstrance against the invasion of our unalienable rights as a neutral nation; laws have been passed, having the double effect of restricting the trade of the aggressor and impairing our own freedom of trade, and consequently manifesting, by the evils we consent to endure our solemn sense of the importance of producing a radical change in the disposition of the belligerents; an embargo of considerable duration, with its heavy privations, and its natural tendency to impair the popularity of those that imposed it, has been resorted to; and last of all a non-importation with Great Britain, the known and anticipated effects of which we see the derangement of our fiscal affairs, and the consequent necessity of resorting to loans or new taxes, which tend invariably to derogate from the popularity of rulers. Every one of these measures, fraught with self-privation, and with a momentous sacrifice of popularity, to duty on the part of the government, furnishes a proof of the honest and determined purpose of the government to break the ignominious shackles imposed upon our trade and sovereignty by the unprovoked aggression of justice and violated faith of foreign aggressors. If party violence, blinded by passion or inflamed by disappointment, has, from time to time, ascribed to our government feelings and views, which are now distinctly acknowledged to have been unjust, it must thank itself for all the evils that may have been produced by error, or folly, or vice; and so fatal a delusion having once prevailed should arrest the rebellious spirit that has heretofore so ineffectually sported with remonstrance and truth. Those whose predilections have been invariably falsified, should give up the trade of prophecy, and no longer vilify what they do not or will not understand.

The truth, then, is, the undoubted truth, that the Embargo is meant to be the precursor of war, and that, so soon as the physical resources of the nation can be arranged, war will ensue, unless the department of the British government evinces a very different temper from that which has hitherto prevailed. To enter on a vindication of this measure under this aspect would be a contempt for the understanding of the public; and not to have resorted to it, under so troubled a sky, would have justly exposed our rulers to the imputations of the very men, who are now most clamorous against it, but who can only give a colour to their philippics by slanders against others, whose lives have been made up of a succession of public virtues. There is not a fairer name on the roll of fame, or among the records of patriotism, than Madison; and he is the man who proposed the measure.

Let then the habitual opponents of government realize the lesson, though so late acquired, may be of signal use to them—let them realize, that what it professes it will practice. Let them know that the will of the majority, when legally expressed, is the law of the land; that just governments are instituted for the good of communities, and that, under a republican government, the public good can only be decided by the voice of a majority, and that this voice must be obeyed;—that when it ceases to be obeyed, government is annihilated. Whatever then may be yielded to remonstrance or conciliations, nothing should be yielded to an attitude of defiance; to a disorganizing spirit; to attempts to array separate and local against general interests.

It must not be forgotten, moreover, that however in municipal affairs we may prosper notwithstanding our divisions, and indeed profit by the sharp rivalries of the different portions of our people, we must, in our measures with a foreign foe, act with the unbroken strength of a nation.

The crisis, in our opinion, devolves high and sacred duties as well on the citizen as the ruler. On the ruler it devolves the duty of maintaining his course undisturbed by any momentary or local clamor that may be excited; on the citizen it devolves the duty of honest and active co-operation. The cool and unimpaired brow of the former, amidst all the vicissitudes that may attend him, will most effectually tend to avert danger; by the display of an energy that is neither to be appalled or shaken from its course; the holy zeal of the latter in the best of causes will raise an impregnable rampart around the liberties and interests of an insulted and wronged nation.—[Nat. Infl.]

The House of Representatives have again rejected a proposition of the Senate for a short recess, viz. for 18 days.

The House has also passed a resolution directing their committee of Commerce and Manufactures to report a bill for sending provisions to relieve the sufferers by the late earthquake at Caracas, and also a resolution directing the same committee to enquire into the expediency of affording a like relief to the island of Tenerife, now said to be suffering from the ravage of the locust.

New York, April 29. Just arrived schooner, Zepher, Oregt 39 days from La Rochelle. Left there in Alexander, for Baltimore. Capt. O. informs us that the Hornet sloop of war had not sailed from Cherbourg, but was waiting for the completion of a treaty which it was said Mr. Barlow was negotiating with the French government.—April 13, 1812, 19 long, 11 miles ship Diana, 11 days from Baltimore for Cadix.

#### SUPPRESSED DOCUMENT.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. HARRISON G. OTIS, of this town, to his friend in London, dated January, 1812—printed in London in the form of a Circular Letter, and distributed with great zeal in all parts of England, by the friends of America, and the opposition Members of Parliament.

Such an extract of a letter from the Hon. H. G. Otis, Esq. has reached this country, and is supposed to be in *facultis*. It would be a very desirable document to accompany the *fourth* circular, published in our last paper, signed by Messrs. H. G. Otis, J. Phillips, and Wm. Sullivan—and it ought to accompany the same, so that the bane and antidote may be presented to federal voters, at the approaching May election. This suppressed document is, upon the subject of the *British Orders in Council*, and was apparently addressed, by the author, to a Member of Parliament, or to some influential merchant of London. The writer remonstrates in very forcible terms against the continuance of these execrable *Orders in Council*; he predicts that if the British ministry persist in them, they will excite such a sensation in the people of the U. S., that the friends and adherents of Great Britain in this country will become odious. The writer further represents the incalculable mischief that will flow from a perseverance in these *Orders in Council*, by their tendency to dissolve the ties of friendship, which ought to subsist between *adversaries of the same* enemy, and who derive their origin from a common stock, and an identity of language. Many expressions in which the writer indulges are of a tender and affecting nature, calculated to soothe as well as to persuade, and saving the breathing of love and affection toward our blood relations, he predicts, there is nothing which we might not naturally expect from this source. Any gentleman who may be in possession of the printed circular, or a manuscript copy of it, and will forward the same under cover, to this office, shall receive the grateful thanks of the editors, and will render an important and highly meritorious service to the public.

Since the above was written, a gentleman has handed the important letter in question. He says he understands it was written by Mr. Otis's uncle in London. We publish it without further comment at this time, leaving all considerate men, of whatever party they may be, to read and reflect for themselves. How Mr. OTIS can reconcile his public conduct, with his *secret* sentiments, as expressed in this letter, God only knows!

LIVERPOOL, March 18, 1812.

"Sir—I send you the enclosed printed extract of a letter from H. G. OTIS, Esq. which, in all probability, has before this been published in America; but by this you will see in what form it is circulated in every part of England. I am your's respectfully,

ELIJAH HAYWARD."

Mr. D. Kingman, Hancock, Mass.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable H. C. OTIS, Esq. of Boston, to his friend in London, dated Jan. 13, 1812.

"You will perceive by the papers that our government profess the intention to assume a very warlike attitude; and that the *embargo* of navigation, throughout the country at the continuation of the *Orders in Council*, is a *war* of *war*, and not a *war* of *peace*. The motives which induce your government to continue them, are *not* to *compel* the *British* to the *restoration* of *the* *British* in this country; and the effect will be to make every man an *enemy* who dares to express a wish for our success and prosperity; a *sentiment* *discreet* man to *not* be *heard*, but which an *adversary* to *the* *British* will *not* be *heard*.

"It is too true, that the *report* of the Berlin and Milan Decrees has been less *rumor* than it should have been, and that our administration have been *villainous* dupes to the *iniquitous* policy of Napoleon.

But why should your government mind that? Why should they not embrace any *peace* for restoring harmony between our countries, especially as it will of consequence be followed by hostility on the part of France? Napoleon will never let his outrage the moment we are friends; and the *natural* *which* *comes* *from* *Britain* and *America* will be *drawn* *closer*. On the contrary, the scrupulous adherence of your cabinet to an *empty* *principle*, will too probably *use* *the* *whole* *relation* *in* *opposition* *to* *your* *ration*, and *sever* *for* *generations*, perhaps for ever, *interest* *which* *have* *the* *most* *natural* *affinity*, and *men* *who* *ought* *to* *FEEL* *AND* *LOVE* *LIKE* *BROTHERS*."

Burland, (Vt.) April 18.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman near Lake Erie, to his father, residing in this State, is from a respectable source, the authenticity of which can be relied on, dated

Black Rock, March 21, 1812.

"There is a great stir among the people in the Canadas, on account of passing some new laws, and an addition to the oath of allegiance. The law obliges every man to appear at least six times in each month, & the oath in substance is as follows—

"You solemnly swear that you will have nothing, directly nor indirectly, against the king or family, or any part thereof, nor against any officer of his government, civil or military; and if you hear any one saying aught against any of the above mentioned, you are to tender immediate complaint; you are to live peaceably and quietly under said government, and protect the same with your persons and property; and never take up arms against said government;—and last of all, you are to make oath that the Prince Regent is a true and lawful Sovereign of Great Britain, Ireland and Scotland, and Upper and Lower Canada, in North America."

In refusing to comply with this you must leave the Province or suffer imprisonment and heavy fine. People are moving out every day.

We have just heard from Kingston—a soldier was tied up to be flogged for a small offence. As the drummer came up to his duty a soldier told him if he struck the man a blow, he would shoot him through. The drummer desisted, but on a second order to do his duty, the drummer struck, and the soldier shot him dead. The commanding officer came out and was shot. Thirty persons were killed and the mutineers remained masters of the Fort."

There was a report in town yesterday that Fort Madison and Fort Harrison had been attacked by the Indians. It was said that the savages were best of both places with considerable loss. We give the report as we heard it, without pretending to vouch for its authenticity.—[Lee. Rep.]

FALSE ALARM.

The following is an extract of a letter to the Editor from a gentleman in Tennessee, dated

CAIRO, 27th March, 1812.

"We have had a false alarm here of the Creek Indians appearing in force on Broadshaw's creek of Elk river, and destroying twenty-five families. It has reached you, you may conjecture it; for it is not so, though the militia has been in motion on that account. The alarm alluded to was produced in the following manner: Some had been encamped on the Indian land near Madison county line, and wanted to get possession of some cabins near them, occupied by other families; to effect which they painted themselves, approached the cabins, raised the savage yell, and fired their guns. The occupants of the cabins, believing they were attacked by Indians, made their escape as fast as they could, and spread the alarm."

Just arrived schooner, Zepher, Oregt 39 days from La Rochelle. Left there in Alexander, for Baltimore. Capt. O. informs us that the Hornet sloop of war had not sailed from Cherbourg, but was waiting for the completion of a treaty which it was said Mr. Barlow was negotiating with the French government.—April 13, 1812, 19 long, 11 miles ship Diana, 11 days from Baltimore for Cadix.

#### DISTRESSING.

Captain Adams, from Tennessee, reports, that of 5000 inhabitants in the fort of Olayavo, 3000 had been killed, and 2000 recovered, 500 escaped, and 1000 had not left the city. The fever had ceased, the court was taken out, and the inhabitants were returning. The island of Tenerife contained 55,000 and the six other islands 110,000 souls. They were in a state of starvation, and all the Canary islands; when the cargo away they were eating horses, dogs, and other animals; a number had died of hunger during his stay there (60 days). The Indian corn was delivered from his ship in small quantities, by the mayor in person, 1 almude or 2 quarts to each person. The persons, caught upwards of twelve miles from the country for that quantity. They pressed so hard at the granary door, that the governor ordered out the soldiers to keep them back, but to no effect; the crowd was so great, that a number was considerably hurt, several American men were starving in the streets—captain A. took them to his lodgings, and fed them for 12 days, while his ship was blown out of the roads; when the ship returned, he took them on board and brought them with him. The LOCUSTS were so numerous on the island as to darken the sky, devouring every thing before them. For want of rain last season, the crops of wine were very small; the greatest part of which was shipped to England and Portugal; the price had risen from £25 to 35 per pipe—Indian corn had sold at \$3 per bushel, and flour 20 per barrel—none at market.

[Baltimore C. H. Book.]

To men of patriot's courage and enterprise.

The following are the terms of enlistment in the new army of the United States. The many advantages here held out by government for men of slender circumstances to embark in the defence of their country, is too obvious to require elucidation.

Every able-bodied man, from the years of 18 to 45 years, who shall be enlisted for the army of the United States, for the term of five years, will be paid a bounty of sixteen dollars; and whenever he shall have served for which he enlisted, and obtained an honorable discharge, stating that he had faithfully performed his duty while in service, he shall be allowed, in addition to the aforesaid bounty, three months' pay and one hundred and thirty acres of land; and in case he should be killed in action or die in the service, his heirs and representatives will be entitled to the said three months' pay and one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be designated, surveyed, and laid off at the public expense.

Who will be Governor?

It is impossible to ascertain who will be Governor, until after the meeting of the General Court. Mr. Strong has by the verbal accounts a small plurality, but the number are so nearly the same that any considerable number of scattering votes, or any erroneous returns, would produce a different result. Several towns have not yet been heard from, in all which Gov. Gerry will have an increased majority, and the event cannot be determined till the official canvass of the votes by a committee of the General Court.—[Lot. Pol.]

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS, DATED

Washington, April 28.

"Gov. Wright's bill has been re-committed, and made the order of the day for Monday the 11th of May. A report was put in circulation here yesterday that the British minister had pledged himself to have all improved American seamen discharged, provided this government would furnish the list and vouch for their citizenship. This is false, and was no doubt intended to elicit Wright's bill. This however was not the ground of its recommitment; it was expected to supersede its necessity.

Letters of marque and reprisal are talked of to be issued about the 10th of May. The Senate have renewed the subject on a vote of 20 yeas; a resolution is now before them.—[Mer. Herald.]

TRIAL OF MCALL.

We learn from Richmond, that the trial of John McCall, arraigned on a charge of robbing the State Treasury in October last, terminated on the evening of Friday last, after the hearing of a voluminous mass of evidence, and the most able and eloquent arguments of counsel on both sides. The jury found McCall GUILTY, and sentenced him to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary. We learn, however, that the counsel for the accused have moved for a new trial, on the ground that one of the jurors absented himself from the jury room during the temporary adjournment of the court, and when the trial was pending. The question will be argued before the judges of the general court in June next.

Post-riding Intelligence.

"SECRET SERVICE MONEY."

A few weeks since Mr. Foster, the British Minister, received bills of exchange from England, via Norfolk, the postage on which to Washington amounted to 39 dollars. The next week after, the *Indiscreet* *Feet* *of* *Republicans*, the mouthpiece of the British faction, appeared in an entire new typographical dress. And the Boston federal papers advertised their federal friends to call and receive any amount of newspapers gratis to distribute in the country. Boston, let it be remembered, is the place, (says Henry) "where the whole concerns of the opposition are managed."—[N. H. Pol.]

HENRY, corresponded with Gov. CRAIG—with Secretary RYLAND—with Lord LIVERPOOL—and with Secretary PEEL—"If my kept the first company at *Bo*," of the federal party—he associated with Sir James Craig, &c. at Quebec.

"The [British] government treated him with great kindness—he was received in the highest circle," at London; and now, federalists have just discovered that he is a worthless scoundrel, totally undeserving of credit!!!—Allowing him to be so, what right those have been who corresponded and associated with him—who employed him in the important mission to dismember the Union—who directed and encouraged his labours—who entrusted him with the disposal of a British fleet, &c. &c.—Were these "all honourable men," and he—he only—a scoundrel!—So the federal printers would have the people believe. But they will fail in their object. Henry's correspondents and coadjutors—those who engaged him in the work, and those who aided him in it—are all as culpable and criminal as he was.—[T. Amer.]

Admitting that federalists have elected their Governor in Massachusetts, and the republicans the Senate—that state may be set down as equally divided. And how stand the other states?

Federal. Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, 5 Territories.

Republican. Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, 5 Territories.

Cold comfort for federalists—they can never get the ascendancy.

"While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves."

The quota of militia to be furnished by the state of New York is 13,000, and that of Virginia, 12,000.

#### FEDERAL THERMOMETER.

When vessels from Europe bring accounts of the capture and condemnation of fifteen or twenty sail of American merchantmen at our "trials" under the British Orders, federalism sinks many fathoms below freezing point; but if we hear of the burning of a ship, or of a vessel going to supply the British armies in Spain and Portugal, it instantly rises to fever heat, and we are strangled with the cry of "war, horrid war!"—[Post. Chron.]

Mr. PLEASANTS.

The following is a short sketch in substance of a part of Mr. Wirt's eloquent defence of McCall, in which he very ably castigated the *Knight* of the *River Bank*. The whole of his speech was elegantly figurative, and abounded with keen satire, and genuine wit.

After remarking on other parts of the evidence in the case, he says in substance—

"We come now to the *Lord Gray*, with Pharoah and all his host.

"Gentlemen of the jury—I entertain no respect for these gentlemen of the *Lord Gray*, and the *Lord Gray*, nor their deeds of darkness; they are a miserable group of black kings and red kings, and dark queens and light queens—aye, and of *black* *law*, practised in all the arts of deception and light of hand, how to over-reach and entrap their fellow men. They are the great curse of the human race—in their hearts is consumed every spark of honor which could bind them to society."—[Nat. Argus.]

HENRY M. ALIAS TORYISM.

We copy the very profligate account which follows, from the New York Evening Post:

"Democracy.—Young men, who possess more than sufficient judgment, may have some excuse for supporting democracy; it is an alluring acceptance of a doctrine, and those of noble and liberal sentiments, who do not know the world, but think all mankind as candid as themselves, are liable to be flattered and deceived."

More bad news for John Bull.

We are assured that letters have been received in town from a diplomatic character, stating that all differences between the French and Russian governments are amicably settled;—and that the latter power in consequence thereof, will most strenuously support the European system against the court of Great Britain. All hopes of accommodation between Russia and Turkey have vanished; and a sanguinary campaign between these two irreconcilable Empires, was to begin this spring.

Many merchants who pushed hard to get their vessels out before the Embargo, will have a hard task to get them in again.

We are informed from a source that may be relied on, that one of the Committee of Foreign Relations has written that the Secretary of War had notified them that they might prepare themselves to make their final report in eight weeks from that time, which would conclude with, or be a Declaration of War by the 1st of June.

BRITISH SPOILIATION.

More of our "good friends" the British, and federal impartiality towards the "Fast Anchored Isle."

Ship *Amanda*, Bongs, belonging to Messrs. Pratt and Kintzing, of this port, from La Teste, homebound, on 25 days, was captured by the British frigate *Endeavour* and sent into Halifax, where she has arrived. The cargo is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars!!!—[Fras.]

The beautiful brig Paul Hamilton, from Alexandria, for whose safety great fears existed, we are happy to state, has arrived safely, and delivered her cargo [the United States' stores] in nice order at Algiers—so writes Col. Lear to a gentleman in Washington.

William H. Crawford, of Georgia, in consequence of the death of General Clinton, exercises the duties, and will receive the salary of Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

"Sign of the Times."—One of the most daring robberies was committed at Reading, on Monday, that we ever heard of. The Judges entered the town for the purpose of holding the Assize—Mr. Sergeant Marshall officiated as Judge for Mr. Justice Lawrence. When coming out of church, in grand procession, the Sergeant Judge in robes, was hustled and robbed of his gold watch and seals. We have often heard of robbing a church, but to rob a Judge at an Assize, is a new sign of the times.

Uncommon weather. In the storm which we had in this place the whole of Monday last, the 13th inst. it is supposed as much snow fell on Long Island as in any one day during the past winter.

Mr. Sylvanus Baldwin, of Montpelier, Vt. has, we understand, arrived in this city with the newly invented machinery for spinning Flax and Hemp.

More British *Scour*.—Major Gore, one of the aide-camp of General Beresford, was within a few days past in Philadelphia.

The Felicity arrived at the Vineyard, 92 days from Montevideo, brings accounts that new hostilities had commenced, and the whole country in a state of revolution.—[Nat. pag.]

The British government appears to be bent on war with America. As was once said of the Prussian court, it may now be said of the British—It seems as if Providence has left them neither eyes to see, ears to hear, or judgment or reason to guide their conduct.

Those who believe the Emperor of Russia will come into a new coalition against France, must suppose that he has forgotten the battles of Austerlitz and Friedland.

HENRY PAYSON, Esq. is appointed President of the Union Bank of Maryland, vice William Winchester, Esq. deceased.

Appoint. —Elias Glenn, esq. of Baltimore, attorney of the United States, for the Maryland district, vice Thomas B. Dorsey, esq. resigned.

JOHN FISKE, Esq. has been appointed by the President of the United States, Judge of the District Court of the District of Delaware, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gunning Bedford, Esq.

PHILIP B. KEY, Esq. a representative in Congress, from this State, declines a poll next Fall.

A personable young woman advertises in a provincial paper for a service. She is well qualified to manage a single gentleman.—[London paper.]

THREE SISTERS.

Who wants a wife?—I know three sisters give, No vulgar Marrymore, Jean, or Jane, are they. No!—they have names enough to fill a tub: Miss B. Mary—Juliana—Margaretta—Miss L. Mary—Charlotte—Janet—And Miss Johanna—Sophia—Gavea—!!!

#### FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, situate on the road from Dover Ferry to the Trappe, about one mile from the Ferry, containing about 100 acres, with a proportion of arable land. There is a dwelling house on the said farm. A further description will be given on application. As it is presumed any person wishing to purchase, will first view the premises. For terms, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber at Barker's landing.

WILLIAM COLLINS.

Talbot county, May 5—m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable FARM of William Foster, lying on the main road from Easton to Chancé's Point, and on Bolingbroke creek, containing about 250 acres. The situation is healthy, the water good, and fish, oysters and wild fowl in abundance, in their season. The terms will be made known by applying to

JAMES GOLDSBOROUGH.

May 5—m

GEORGE SEWELL.

RETURNS his thanks to his customers for past favors, since he has been in business, and now wishes to inform them that he has just received a general assortment of

SHOES & KID SKINS, which he will sell and make up on the most accommodating terms, that can be had any where, in his knowledge. He also informs his customers, and those that wish to become so, that he has received a hand some assortment of leather for boots and will make them as cheap as can be had any where in the United States. The newest fashion in shoes and next workmen. I hope this information will cause the people to enquire where I live, which is nearly opposite the Market-house, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Bromwell, saddler, where all the above can be had.

GEORGE SEWELL.

Easton, May 5—4

NOTICE.

THE subscribers take the liberty to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have commenced the

Carriage & Harness Making Business, in the village of Greenboro, in all its various branches. Pleading done with neatness and dispatch. Those persons that favour the subscribers with any kind of work in their line of business, will be thankfully received, and general satisfaction will be given by

The Public's most obedient servants, JOHN CAMPER & TOOL.

May 5—3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Levin Stephens, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the seventh day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this twenty seventh day of April, anno domini 1812.

ARTHUR RICH, Acting Adm'r of Levin Stephens, dec'd.

May 5—3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jacob Wright, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the seventh day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this twenty seventh day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve.

ELISHA WRIGHT, Ex'r of Jacob Wright, dec'd.

May 5—3

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

BOARDING, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed to the city of Baltimore, where he is engaged in carrying on the Commission Business; selling all kinds of country produce, and purchasing all kinds of merchandise, and holding a share of public patronage. His office will be at Messrs. John & Aaron Leasing's store, Chesapeake.

He has also opened that large and commodious house, No 41, South Street, for the accommodation of boarders, by the day, week, month or year.

MARMADUCE TILDEN.

April 7—8

MARYLAND.

Ken. Chapin, Esq.

ON application to me the subscriber, in the presence of Kent county court, as an arbitrator judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM USELTON, of said county, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said William Useleton having satisfied me that he was a resident in the State of Maryland, two years immediately preceding his application; and one of the constables of Kent county having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only—and the said WILLIAM USELTON having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Useleton be discharged from imprisonment, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Pastor Star" four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September term next—and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the courthouse door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the courthouse of the county aforesaid, at twelve o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Useleton should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors. Given under my hand, this twenty fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

THOS. WARRELL.

May 5—4



**APPROVED GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES.**  
Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases, to which the human body is liable.  
**PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR,**  
**T. W. DYOTT, M. D.**  
Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh.  
**SOLD WHOLESALE & RETAIL,**  
IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY.  
AT HIS FAMILY MEDICINE WAREHOUSE,  
North East corner of Race & North second streets.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S**  
*Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health*—(price \$1.50.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the whooping cough, asthma, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual constipation, sickness at the stomach, dysentery, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S**  
*Vegetable Nervine Cordial*, or *Nature's Grand Restorative*. (Price \$1.50) is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety in youth, and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and loins, hiccup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, & cough &c.

**Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops**, (price two dollars) — a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds — the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

**Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters** — (Price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventative and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor to the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the bark and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced & witnessed their happy effects.

**Dr. Robertson's Infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges**, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families — price 50 cents.

**Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills** — for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers. Price 25 cents — large boxes 50 cents.

These Pills if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholera, pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypochondria and hysterical complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

**Dr. Dyott's patent Ich Ointment** — for pleasesness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH. — Price 50 cents per box.

**Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops**. Price 50 cents.

**Circassian Eye Water**, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes — Price 50 cents.

**Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops** — (Price two dollars.)

**The Vegetable Balm of Life** — (Price one dollar.)

**The Balm of Iberia** — Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c. (Price two dollars.)

**The Restorative Dentifrice** — For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.

**Nahy's Plaster Cloth**.

**APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED BY**  
**DR. B. RUSH.**  
**DR. P. S. PHYSICK.**

And by all the most eminent Physicians in Philadelphia.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the most severe stage of their disorders.

**Dr. Dyott's notice**, that each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor.

**A Fresh supply** of the above Medicines, just received and for sale.

**THE PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY**, Easton, where the public may obtain Certificates of Cure, &c. &c. and Grates.

March 24 — 1837

**SCHEME OF THE CHESTER BRIDGE LOTTERY.**

1 prize of \$20,000	is \$20,000
2 " " 10,000	" 20,000
3 " " 5,000	" 5,000
6 " " 1,000	" 6,000
6 " " 500	" 3,000
15 " " 100	" 1,500
20 " " 50	" 1,000
50 " " 20	" 1,000
5,800 " " 7	" 38,500

5,801 prizes, 10,399 blanks, not near two blanks to a prize.

16,000 Tickets at 6 dollars \$96,000

Five hundred Tickets to be drawn each day.

**STATIONARY PRIZES.**

First drawn blank on 1st day	\$100
Ditto " 5th	500
Ditto " 10th	500
Ditto " 15th	1,000
Ditto " 20th	5,000
Ditto " 25th	1,000
Ditto " 30th	10,000

All prizes will be subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent and punctually paid in sixty days after the drawing of the Lottery is finished.

The above scheme of a Lottery is intended to raise a sum of money to assist in building a bridge across Chester River, at Chester Town, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and is particularly recommended, as well to the citizens of Maryland, as to those of Delaware and Pennsylvania, who it is hoped will concur in promoting and facilitating the means of intercourse between the different sections of the most fertile part of the United States.

To the inhabitants of the Eastern Shore the advantages of the contemplated Bridge are incalculable, and the Managers confidently expect from that portion of their fellow citizens particularly, all the assistance that may be necessary to enable them to commence the work in a very short time — indeed they have already received such encouragement from various quarters as authorizes them to fix on the first MONDAY of JUNE next, at Chester Town for the commencement of the drawing, which will be continued regularly.

Tickets may be had of the Managers, at their respective places of abode, of Thomas P. Smith Easton.

Benjamin Chambers, } Chester Town.  
Thomas Whittington,  
Richard Frisby,  
Thomas Worrell,  
James Houston, }  
William Chambers, Centerville.  
James Butcher, } Church Hill.  
William Sudler,  
James Brown, } Queen Ann's county.  
Samuel Betts, } near Church Hill.

April 21 — 6

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

THE late circumstance that has taken place with respect to my being deprived of doing Mr. Groome's work, may be considered by the public in general, that it was in consequence of Mr. Groome considering me not capable of executing his work in a workman like manner, or some other incapability — but this is not the case, which can be satisfactorily proved by a reference to Mr. Groome himself. I had the first offer of his work but Mr. Groome thinking my prices too high he determined not to employ me, but to seek for other workmen that would do it for less money, and "greedily to his wish, he got them, notwithstanding the prices were so low before — lower than they are in any other part of the state that I am acquainted with. But seeing I am undervalued in this low degraded way, I take this method to inform my friends and the public throughout the Eastern Shore that I will LAY BRICKS six per cent below what Mr. Groome gets his work done for.

I have the honor to be, the public's very humble servant,  
**AMOS HALE.**

April 21 — m

**BIGLAND'S VIEW OF THE WORLD.**

SUBSCRIBERS to this work, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, are respectfully informed that the 5th and last volume is now published in Philadelphia, and will be delivered on the Eastern Shore, about the middle or end of April.

April 21 — 6

**MAIL STAGE.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has contracted to carry the Mail from Easton via Centerville to Chestertown, which makes the line of stages complete to Philadelphia — he has furnished himself with several pair of good horses, an excellent and commodious stage for the conveyance of passengers, and a careful, sober driver, and hopes by his attention to this establishment, to ensure public patronage.

The mail leaves Easton on Mondays and Fridays at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Chestertown in the afternoon of the same days; returning, leaves Chestertown on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Easton in the afternoon. The subscriber begs leave further to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared at all times to accommodate with the best entertainment, passengers and others who may be pleased to call on him at the sign of the Fountain Inn.

**SOLOMON LOWE.**  
Easton, September 10 — m

**SIX CENTS REWARD.**

RAN away from the subscriber on the 21st of March, an apprentice boy, named **MANFRED**. Had on when he went away, a coat and drab pantaloons. He had been promised to the tailoring business, and it is probable he may want work at that business. I forward all persons from employing said boy, and all masters of vessels from carrying him from this shore.

**SAMUEL N. COPPER.**  
Centerville, April 28 — m

**COUNCIL CHAMBER.**  
Annapolis, April 2, 1812.  
ORDERED, That the following Proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of two weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis. The National Intelligencer, at Washington. The Star, at Easton. The American, Whig, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore. The Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hager's Town.

By order,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.**

BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
**ROBERT BOWIE, ESQUIRE,**  
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND,

**A PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS, it is directed by the sixth section of the supplement to the act entitled, "An act to regulate and discipline the Militia of this State," that the field officers and captains of cavalry, shall meet in the city of Baltimore, on the second Monday in March, 1812, for the purpose of fixing upon a system of cavalry tactics and trumpet soundings — and a uniform dress for the cavalry field officers of this State, whether regimental or general; and that the result of their meeting shall be forthwith transmitted to the Governor of this State, signed by the officers present, or a majority of them, who shall thereupon make the same public by proclamation: I do, therefore, in pursuance of the said act, publish the following to be the result of the meeting of the cavalry officers of this State, viz.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board, the "abstract of Colonel Herries' instructions for volunteer corps of cavalry," adapted to the use of the volunteer and militia cavalry of the United States, is the best treatise extant, or now to be procured; and that the same be adopted for the cavalry of this state. With the exception, that inasmuch as but one Lieutenant to a troop is allowed or provided for by that system, and in order that too many commissioned officers may not be placed in the Serre-file Rank:

Resolved, That the captains of troops, when in squadron or line, shall take post each one horse's length in front of the centre of his respective troop; the first lieutenants on the outward flanks of the front rank of their respective troops; the senior cornets in the centre of the front rank of the squadron; the second lieutenants in serre file in the rear of the first outward flank files of their respective troops; and the junior cornet in serre file in the rear of the centre of the squadron.

And as it does not appear to us that in the "abstract" as above mentioned, the formation of a troop for parade or exercise with the disposition of its officers and non commissioned officers is provided for, Resolved, That the captains take post in the front of the centre; the first lieutenant on the left of the front rank, covered by a corporal; the second lieutenant on the right of the front rank, covered by a sergeant; the cornet in the centre, covered by a corporal; a sergeant on the right of every sub-division, except the right sub-division, covered by a corporal, or intelligent private; and the Quartermaster, Sergeant, Farrier, and Saddler in the rear.

Resolved, That it is deemed impracticable at this time for the board to determine upon proper "trumpet soundings" to be adopted by the cavalry of this state; but that lieutenant colonel Moore, and majors Ridgely and Barney, be and are hereby appointed a committee to agree upon a system of Trumpet and Bugle soundings and report the same to the Governor, which with his approbation shall become binding and obligatory upon the field officers and captains, and subalterns of all troops concerned.

Resolved, That the "uniform dress of the cavalry field officers of this state" shall consist of a black cap of beaver or polished leather, seven inches high in the crown, and one inch and three quarters more in diameter at top than bottom, with a front of leather projecting downwards, a black velvet ribbon one and an half inches wide round the upper and lower extremities of the crown; a long white plume in front, its casing concealed by black polished leather cockade, with a silver eagle in the centre grasping a thunderbolt in its talons; a white plumed band or tresse hanging in a festoon before and behind from a silver button affixed to the upper part of each side of the crown, with a double cord three feet long, and tassels of the same pendant from the button on the right side, and a tassel from that on the left; a black stock; a coat of dark blue cloth, cape and cuffs of same, single breasted, standing collar or cape, short in the waist, narrow military skirts not to reach lower than the middle of the thigh, with three buttons on each, equidistant below the waist buttons, pockets in the folds, large bullet buttons set close in front, cape trimmed with silver lace or cord, or embroidered with silver; pantaloons of dark blue cloth, side seams and front trimmed as the coat; silver epaulettes and sword knot, red silk sash to be worn under the coat. Half boots to come to the knee with black silk tassels in front, spurs either plated or silver. Gloves of yellow buckskin, and pistols (not particularized.)

The undersigned not considering themselves authorized by the act under which they are convened, to decide upon any uniform caparison for the horses of the "cavalry field officers," they nevertheless deem it expedient and do agree to adopt the following, which they recommend to those who may not have had it in their power to attend, viz. the bridle, with a bit and bridoon; black reins, front and nose band; a bearskin, housen or schabrache, trimmed with white cloth indented to be thrown over the saddle and holsters, and a breast plate and crupper.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this eighth day of April eighteen hundred and twelve.

**ROBERT BOWIE.**  
By His Excellency's command,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY,**  
Clerk of the Council.

April 21 — 4

**AN ARABIAN STALLION.**

The fine white Arabian Horse, **SELEIM,**

WILL stand this season at my farm, near the old Chapel, and be let to mares at 9 dollars the single leap, 18 dollars the season, 27 given to insure mares being with foal, and in every case 50 cents to the groom; both cover and groom to be paid for on or before the 1st day of September next, but with those who prefer paying on or before the 10th day of July next, on which day the season will expire, I will discount one third from the account. Selim is a beautiful white, finely formed, and with all the character of the genuine Arabian, indeed he is perhaps, only the 2nd Arabian that was ever landed in America, and his history is most unquestionable. He was presented by the celebrated Murad Bey to Gen. Abercrombie, who commanded the British army in Egypt — after the death of that brave officer, he was sold, and purchased by a Major Ramsey, who intended to take him to England, but some circumstances intervening, and meeting with our Commodore Barron, he sold him and the Commodore brought him to America, Colonel Tayloe, of Virginia, gave \$1500 for one half of him. Selim is of the full size of the real Arab Horse, and it is a circumstance not more remarkable than true, that the stock of these horses from other mares have not only superior form, fashion and action, but that they are LANCE, it is not necessary to remind sportsmen, that from the Arab horse proceeds all the fine blood horses of England, and that they have now a chance which will scarcely happen again. — Selim is the property of Col. Tayloe of Virginia, he has an uncommon fine temper, and was sent to this shore at the request of an old sportsman. — Selim will be at Easton every Tuesday, from eight o'clock in the morning until seven in the afternoon, he will be at near Wye Mill every Thursday and Friday until six o'clock in the morning. If any person should have any doubts of Selim's being a genuine Arabian, I hold myself bound to show documents to prove it.

**JAMES NABB.**  
That county, March 31 — m

**STATE OF MARYLAND, TO WIT:**  
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

**HENRY AUGITON, Esq.** having produced to the Governor an Exequatur, signed by the President of the United States, & sealed with the seal of the said states, recognizing him as Consul for the Port of Baltimore: Ordered, by the Governor, and with the consent of the Council, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State.

Given in Council at the City of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this third day of April, eighteen hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty sixth.

**ROBT. BOWIE.**  
By the Governor,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY,**  
Clerk of the Council.

**JAMES MADISON,**  
President of the United States of America

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

**HENRY AUGITON, Esq.** having produced to me his commission as Consul of His Majesty the King of Sweden, for the Port of Baltimore: I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed within the United States to the Consuls of friendly powers, between whom and the United States there is no agreement for the regulation of the consular functions. In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the second day of March, A. D. 1812, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty sixth.

**JAMES MADISON.**  
By the President,  
**JAMES MONROE,**  
Secretary of State.

ORDERED, That the foregoing be published twice in each week for the space of two weeks in the "Whig, Federal Gazette, American and Sun at Baltimore; the Maryland Republican, at Annapolis; Baragis's paper, at Frederick Town; the Maryland Herald, National Intelligencer, and the Star at Easton.

By Order, **NINIAN PINKNEY.**  
April 14, (21) — 4

**NOTICE.**

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 2d March, inst. a negro man who calls himself Ignatius Waters, about fifty years of age, slim made, has a scar above his left eye, says he is a free man, and that he has a family, and lives in Baltimore, his clothing very bad. The owner, if any, will come and release him, or he will be sold for his prison fees, according to law. **EZRA MANTZ, shff.**  
Frederick county, Md.  
March 17 (24) — 8

agree to adopt the following, which they recommend to those who may not have had it in their power to attend, viz. the bridle, with a bit and bridoon; black reins, front and nose band; a bearskin, housen or schabrache, trimmed with white cloth indented to be thrown over the saddle and holsters, and a breast plate and crupper.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this eighth day of April eighteen hundred and twelve.

**ROBERT BOWIE.**  
By His Excellency's command,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY,**  
Clerk of the Council.

April 21 — 4

**AN ARABIAN STALLION.**

The fine white Arabian Horse, **SELEIM,**

WILL stand this season at my farm, near the old Chapel, and be let to mares at 9 dollars the single leap, 18 dollars the season, 27 given to insure mares being with foal, and in every case 50 cents to the groom; both cover and groom to be paid for on or before the 1st day of September next, but with those who prefer paying on or before the 10th day of July next, on which day the season will expire, I will discount one third from the account. Selim is a beautiful white, finely formed, and with all the character of the genuine Arabian, indeed he is perhaps, only the 2nd Arabian that was ever landed in America, and his history is most unquestionable. He was presented by the celebrated Murad Bey to Gen. Abercrombie, who commanded the British army in Egypt — after the death of that brave officer, he was sold, and purchased by a Major Ramsey, who intended to take him to England, but some circumstances intervening, and meeting with our Commodore Barron, he sold him and the Commodore brought him to America, Colonel Tayloe, of Virginia, gave \$1500 for one half of him. Selim is of the full size of the real Arab Horse, and it is a circumstance not more remarkable than true, that the stock of these horses from other mares have not only superior form, fashion and action, but that they are LANCE, it is not necessary to remind sportsmen, that from the Arab horse proceeds all the fine blood horses of England, and that they have now a chance which will scarcely happen again. — Selim is the property of Col. Tayloe of Virginia, he has an uncommon fine temper, and was sent to this shore at the request of an old sportsman. — Selim will be at Easton every Tuesday, from eight o'clock in the morning until seven in the afternoon, he will be at near Wye Mill every Thursday and Friday until six o'clock in the morning. If any person should have any doubts of Selim's being a genuine Arabian, I hold myself bound to show documents to prove it.

**JAMES NABB.**  
That county, March 31 — m

**STATE OF MARYLAND, TO WIT:**  
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

**HENRY AUGITON, Esq.** having produced to the Governor an Exequatur, signed by the President of the United States, & sealed with the seal of the said states, recognizing him as Consul for the Port of Baltimore: Ordered, by the Governor, and with the consent of the Council, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State.

Given in Council at the City of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this third day of April, eighteen hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty sixth.

**ROBT. BOWIE.**  
By the Governor,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY,**  
Clerk of the Council.

**JAMES MADISON,**  
President of the United States of America

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

**HENRY AUGITON, Esq.** having produced to me his commission as Consul of His Majesty the King of Sweden, for the Port of Baltimore: I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed within the United States to the Consuls of friendly powers, between whom and the United States there is no agreement for the regulation of the consular functions. In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the second day of March, A. D. 1812, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty sixth.

**JAMES MADISON.**  
By the President,  
**JAMES MONROE,**  
Secretary of State.

ORDERED, That the foregoing be published twice in each week for the space of two weeks in the "Whig, Federal Gazette, American and Sun at Baltimore; the Maryland Republican, at Annapolis; Baragis's paper, at Frederick Town; the Maryland Herald, National Intelligencer, and the Star at Easton.

By Order, **NINIAN PINKNEY.**  
April 14, (21) — 4

**NOTICE.**

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 2d March, inst. a negro man who calls himself Ignatius Waters, about fifty years of age, slim made, has a scar above his left eye, says he is a free man, and that he has a family, and lives in Baltimore, his clothing very bad. The owner, if any, will come and release him, or he will be sold for his prison fees, according to law. **EZRA MANTZ, shff.**  
Frederick county, Md.  
March 17 (24) — 8

**LIST OF LETTERS**  
Remaining in the Post Office, George Town Cross Roads, Md. April 13, 1812.

**CORNELIUS COMEGYS,** James Connar, John Cassey, Edw. Dawes, (2) Maj. John Dames, John W. Etherington, John Etherington, Samuel Grover, William Grayson, William Greenwood, John Garland, John Hoxter, Cuthbert Hall, Peregrine Hendrickson, George Hough, Richard Holding Mrs. Holding, Marcellus Keene, Jesse Knock, James Maxwell, Joseph Mann, Lancelot Moffett, Philip F. Rasin, William Spearman, Henry Sutton, Simon Smith, Edward Sewell, Winbert Tschudy, Ann Tillar, Woody Thompson, Shady Woodland.  
April 21 — 3

**WORCESTER COUNTY COURT,**  
November Term, 1811.

ON application to the Judges of Worcester county court, by Parker Purnell, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five; and the several supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition, and the said Court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Parker Purnell has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland, and being also satisfied that the said Parker Purnell is now in actual confinement for debt, and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security for his appearance in this Court on the first Saturday in May Term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors. — It is thereupon ordered and adjudged that the said Parker Purnell be discharged from imprisonment, and the said first Saturday in May Term next, is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a Trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors, and it is ordered that the said Parker Purnell by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three months successively in one of the newspapers published at Easton, and also by setting up like notice at the Court House door, and at the door of one of the Taverns in New Town, three months before the said first Saturday in May Term next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before this Court on the said day to recommend a Trustee for their benefit.

Test,  
**JOHN C. HANDY,** Clerk of Worcester County Court.  
February 18 — 13

**200 DOLLARS REWARD.**

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 1st of September last, a bright mulatto man, named **TOM**. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high — talks quick when spoken to — has a large scar on his stomach, occasioned by a scald when young — has small whiskers. He often liams, hawks and spits; and for a negro, he is a remarkable handsome and genteel fellow. He is about 32 years of age.

And also, on the 6th inst. a negro man named **JIM** — of a black complexion; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, his upper foreteeth are large and stand wide apart; when spoken to he stammers a little, and has a down look: he is about 35 years of age. They both took with them a variety of clothes of the best quality — their coarse clothes were kersey and coarse linen. \$100 will be given for either of them, and the above reward for both, when deposited in the goal in Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md.

**PHILEMON MURPHEY.**  
Centerville, April 28 — 3\*

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 12th of this inst. a black negro man named **Waiman**, about 5 feet 6 inches high, aged about 4 years; he is low-legged and has ring holes in his ears — Had on when he went away a kersey top jacket, and a pair of linen trousers, a waistcoat made of calfskin — he may have exchanged his clothes before this time. Any person or persons taking up said negro, and bringing him home to the subscriber, if taken without this state fifty dollars; if taken without the county and in this state, thirty dollars; and if taken in this county, twenty dollars paid without delay, by the subscriber at Cratchers Ferry, Dorchester county, Maryland.

**CYRUS BELL.**  
December 31 — 6m

**SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

RAN away from the subscriber, at Easton, during the holidays, negro George, a likely lad about 21 years of age, about the middle size, or rather under; very black, with fine white teeth; a little bow-legged and walks with his toes rather turned in — It is not known what clothes he has on, as he had a variety and would of course change them. It is probable he has made for Philadelphia, as his father is living there — or he may be skulking about Mr. Isaac Purnell's, in Caroline county, being nearly connected with several of his negroes. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state and secured, so that I get him again, or 40 dollars if taken out of the county, and brought home, or 25 dollars if within the county.

**JOSEPH HASKINS.**  
Easton, December 31 — m

**A RUNAWAY.**

WAS committed to my custody on the 4th inst. a negro woman by the name of **SUKEY**; had on when committed a mixed linden jacket and petticoat, appears to be about 26 or 27 years of age — She says she is the property of William Smith of Potoban county, Virginia. Unless she is released she will be sold for her prison fees, agreeably to law.

**JOHN KEAN, Shff.**  
of Harford county.  
March 13 (24) — 8





EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the Laws of the UNITED STATES.

[Vol. 10.....13.]

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1812.

[No. 87.....651.]

**THE TERMS OF THE STAR.**  
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.  
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-Five Cents per square.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable FARM of William Foster's, lying on the main road from Easton to Chantrelor's Point, and on Bollingbrook creek, containing about 250 acres. The situation is healthy, the water good, and fish, oysters, and wild fowl in abundance, in their season. The terms will be made known by applying to  
**JAMES GOLDSBOROUGH.**  
may 5—m

**FOR SALE.**  
A SMALL FARM, situated on the road from Dover Ferry to the Trappe, about one mile from the Ferry, containing about 67 acres, with a proportion of arable land. There is a dwelling house on the said farm. A further description is not necessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase, will first view the premises. For terms, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber at Barker's landing.  
**WILLIAM COLLINS.**  
Talbot county, may 5—m

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscribers take the liberty to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have commenced the

*Carriage & Harness Making Business,*  
in the village of Greensborough, in all its various branches. Painting done with neatness and dispatch. Those persons that favour the subscribers with any kind of work in their line of business, will be thankfully received, and general satisfaction will be given by  
The Public's most obedient servants,  
**JOHN CAMER & TOOL.**  
may 5—3

**GEORGE SEWELL.**  
RETURNS his thanks to his customers for past favors, since he has been in business, and now wishes to inform them that he has just received a general assortment of

**SHOES & KID SKINS,**  
which he will sell and make up on the most accommodating terms that can be had any where in his knowledge. He also informs his customers, and those that wish to become so, that he has received a handsome assortment of leather for Boots, and will make them as cheap as can be had any where in the United States. The newest fashion trees and neat workmen. I hope this information will cause the people to enquire where I live, which is nearly opposite the Market-house, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Bromwell, saddle, where all the above can be had.  
**GEORGE SEWELL.**  
Easton, may 5—3

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**  
THAT the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jacob Wright, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the seventh day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from an even dividend of said estate. Given under my hand, this twenty seventh day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve.  
**ELISHA WRIGHT, Ex'or**  
of Jacob Wright, dec'd.  
may 5—3

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**  
THAT the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Levin Stephens, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the seventh day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this twenty seventh day of April, anno domini 1812.  
**ARTHUR RICH, Acting Adm'r**  
of Levin Stephens, dec'd.  
may 5—3

**THOMAS DAWSON, TAYLOR.**  
Respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. McNair, nearly opposite the Court House, he intends carrying on the above business in the most fashionable style. He will receive the newest fashions, from the first Merchant Tailors in Baltimore, as they occur; and from his long experience as FOREMAN in some of them, he flatters himself that upon trial to be able to give general satisfaction, therefore solicits a share of public patronage.  
N. B. A LAD that can come well recommended, will be taken apprentices to the above.  
Easton, April 28—3

**THE SUBSCRIBER.**  
TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that she is about to commence in Easton, the  
**MANTUAMAKING BUSINESS,**  
in all its various branches, together with other Needle Work, and flatters herself that as she worked some time with Miss Lucy Sharp, and by her own strict attention, that she may gain a share of the public patronage.  
**MARGARET I. DORAN.**  
April 28—3

**FOR SALE.**  
A TAN YARD, situated in Queen Anne's county, on the main road leading from Centerville to Queen's Town. The purchase may be accommodated with any quantity of land, from five to sixty acres. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, near the premises.  
**THOMAS REED.**  
April 28—16

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. John Tripp, dec'd, are requested to make payment to Richard Sherwood, immediately, or they will be dealt with according to law.  
**SUSANNAH TRIPPE, Adm'r**  
**RICHARD TRIPPE, Adm'r.**  
April 28—3

**REGIMENTAL ORDERS.**  
THE Majors and Commissioned Officers of the 26th regiment, are ordered to meet on Tuesday the 12th of May next, in full uniform, with side arms, at 10 o'clock, in Col. Hayward's field, to be drilled agreeably to law. By order.  
**HUGH AULD, Jun. Lieut. Col.**  
N. B. Commissioned officers of the 4th regt. are invited.  
April 28—3

**SPRING GOODS.**  
**WILLIAM CLARK.**  
Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, HIS ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF  
**—SPRING GOODS—**  
Which he will sell at a small advance for Cash.  
April 28—m

**THE SUBSCRIBER.**  
Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, HIS SPRING ASSORTMENT OF  
**GOODS.**  
Which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash.  
**JAMES B. RINGGOLD.**  
April 28—m

**SPRING GOODS.**  
The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, HIS SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS, AMONG WHICH ARE  
**DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES,**  
ASSORTED,  
which he will sell low for cash or country produce.  
ALSO,  
**CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE.**  
With his usual supply of GROCERIES, &c.  
**LAMBERT W. SPENCER.**  
Easton, April 28—4

**SAMUEL HOLMES.**  
Has received from Baltimore, his spring assortment of  
**HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY,**  
Cutlery, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c. which he now offers for sale on reasonable terms for CASH, and invites his friends and the public to call and see them.  
HE HAS ALSO JUST RECEIVED A CARGO OF  
**SHINGLES,**  
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,  
and a few hundred bushels of Carolina  
**SPED POTATOES,**  
Which he will sell very low, if called for immediately.  
Easton, April 28—m

**NEW GOODS.**  
The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS (ADAPTED TO THE SEASON), And invites the public to give him a call.  
**ROBERT SPENCER.**  
Easton, April 28—m

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Philip Green, late of Talbot county, dec'd, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, to him.  
**SAMUEL ROBERTS, Adm'r**  
of P. Green, deceased.  
April 28—3

**COUNCIL CHAMBER,**  
Annapolis, April 25th, 1812.  
ORDERED, That the following letter and orders of the Adjutant General be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis. The National Intelligencer at Washington. The Star, at Easton. The American, Whig, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore. The Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Leesonsown.  
By order, **NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.**

**WAR DEPARTMENT.**  
HIS EXCELLENCY  
The Governor of the State of Maryland.

Sir,  
I am instructed by the President of the United States to call upon the Executives of the several States to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of 100,000 militia, officers included, by virtue of an act of Congress passed the 14th instant, entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the militia of the United States."  
This therefore is to require of your Excellency to take effectual measures for having 6000 of the militia of Maryland, (being her quota) detached and duly organized in Companies, Battalions, Regiments, Brigades and Divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit, and as nearly as possible in the following proportions of artillery, cavalry and infantry: viz—one twentieth part of artillery; one twentieth part of cavalry; and the residue infantry. There will, however, be no objection on the part of the President of the United States to the admission of a proportion of riflemen, duly organized in distinct corps, and not exceeding one tenth part of the whole quota of the states respectively.  
Each corps should be properly armed and equipped for actual service.  
When the detachment and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them, but will not remain embodied or be considered as in actual service, until by subsequent orders they shall be directed to take the field.  
Your Excellency will please to direct that correct muster rolls and inspection returns be made of the several corps; and that copies thereof be transmitted to this department as early as possible. I have the honour to be,  
Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
**WILLIAM EUSTIS.**

**HEAD QUARTERS,**  
Government House, April 24th, 1812.  
In consequence of the above call by the President of the United States, I am directed by the commander in chief of the militia of the State of Maryland, to require of the officers commanding regiments and extra battalions, to cause immediately to be enrolled in their several districts, all able bodied free white male citizens from 18 to 45, in order more speedily to enable him to comply with this requisition.  
By order, **JOHN GASSAWAY,**  
Adjutant General.  
April 28—5

**SHOES & LEATHER FOR SALE.**  
THE subscribers have just received from Baltimore, a large and general assortment of SHOES, of almost every description, manufactured in the best manner, and out of the best materials.  
Also, an assortment of LEATHER, of the Baltimore tannage, of a good quality. All of the above articles will be sold low for cash. Our customers and the public generally are invited to call and see our assortment.  
**VALLIANT & WILLIS.**  
Easton, April 28—3

**COMMISSION BUSINESS.**  
**BOARDING, &c.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed to the city of Baltimore, where he intends carrying on the Commission Business; selling all kinds of country produce, and purchasing all kinds of merchandise, and hopes for a share of public patronage. His office will be at Messrs. John & Aaron Leving's store, Chesapeake.  
He has also opened that large and commodious house, No 41, South Street, for the accommodation of boarders, by the day, week, month or year.  
**MARMADUKE TILDEN.**  
April 7—8

**NOTICE.**  
ALL those persons who purchased property of the Executors of H. Edmondson, dec'd at their sale in October, 1810, and have not yet paid for the same, are requested to take notice, that suits will be instituted on their notes to the ensuing May term, unless they shall be taken up by the 10th of next month.  
**CHARLOTTE L. EDMONDSON, Ex'r**  
**J. EDMONDSON,**  
April 28—4

**ADVERTISEMENT.**  
STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on the night of the 15th inst. a small BAY HORSE, with a small star in his forehead, one of his hind feet white—one side of the bone where the crupper of the saddle generally goes on his buttock, is nearly half an inch higher than the other; a bobtail. Whosoever will bring said horse to the subscriber, or give information where I can get him again, shall be entitled to ten dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.  
**THOMAS HELSEY.**  
Near the Trappe, Talbot county, April 28—3

**QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, To Wit:**  
I hereby certify, that Rachel Hall, of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on her enclosures, a BAY GELDING, about ten or twelve years old, thirteen and a half hands high, a star on his forehead; paces and canters. There are no artificial marks on him. Given under my hand, this 20th day of April, 1812.  
**THOMAS B. TURPINE, A Justice**  
of the Peace for said county.  
To the Clerk of Queen Ann's county.  
N. B. The owner of said property is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.  
April 28—3

**MARYLAND,**  
Kent County, &c.  
ON application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Kent county court, as an associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM USELTON, of said county, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said William Uselton having satisfied me that he has resided in the State of Maryland, two years immediately preceding his application; and one of the constables of Kent county having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only—and the said William Uselton having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Uselton be discharged from imprisonment, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "EASTON STAR," four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September next—and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court-house door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court-house of the county aforesaid, at twelve o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Uselton should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors. Given under my hand, this twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.  
**THOS. WORRELL.**  
may 5—4

**200 DOLLARS REWARD.**  
RAN away from the subscriber, about the 1st of September last, a bright mule, named "JIM"—He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high—taller quite when spoken to—has a large scar on his stomach, occasioned by a scald when young—has small whiskers. He often hems, hawls and spits; and for a negro, he is a remarkable handsome and genteel fellow. He is about 32 years of age.  
And also, on the 6th inst. a negro man named "JIM"—of a black complexion; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, his upper teeth are large and stand wide apart; when spoken to he stammers a little, and has a downy look; he is about 35 years of age. They both took with them a variety of clothes of the best quality—their coarse clothes were kersey and coarse linen. \$100 will be given for either of them, and the above reward for both, when deposited in the goal in Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md.  
**PHILEMON MURPHEY.**  
Centerville, April 28—3

**SIX CENTS REWARD.**  
RAN away from the subscriber on the 31st of March, an apprentice boy, named BENJAMIN MURPHY, had on when he went away, a blue coat and drab pantaloons. He had been an apprentice to the tanning business, and his probable home was at the tanning business, or in the service of some master. He was a white boy, and all masters of vessels from carrying him from this shore.  
**SAMUEL N. COPPER.**  
Centerville, April 28—3

**LOUISVILLE, April 17.**  
**INDIAN HOSTILITIES**  
At our Doors!!

Mr. Hinton, who lived a few miles below Vallonia, or the place long known by the name of the "French Store," on Driftwood, Fork of White River, (I. T.) went on Tuesday morning (7th inst.) after his horses—not returning as soon as was expected, his brother and brother in law went in quest of him, and discovered horse and Indian tracks—they returned, gave the alarm, raised a party, went out, and explored the woods until Saturday morning, when they found the body of Mr. Hinton lying in the river, he having been shot through the head, tomahawked, scalped and stripped. Two young men by the name of Rovers, were missing from the same neighborhood, were supposed to have shared a similar fate, but have since returned. Col. Bartholomew, and a company of upwards of forty have gone from Charleston, and Major or Captain Beck, and his company from Harris county, out to Driftwood. Col. Robertson, (successor of Col. Bartholomew resigned) has received orders from Governor Harrison to hold the militia in readiness to march at a moment's warning—Major Brown will leave Charleston on Monday next, for Fort Knox—he has accepted a lieutenantancy in Captain Broker's company of Rangers, who are to range from Fort Knox to Fort Harrison.  
Ye sons of Kentucky! hold yourselves in readiness! We think it probable you will be called on, and shortly, to assist in chastising those ruthless savages: if so, we are confident there exists another Daviess, Owen, Mars and Sam-ville: ready, and only waiting for orders to avenge the death of their prototypes.

By a gentleman direct from Vincennes, on whom reliance may be placed, we have the following information:—An express arrived to Gov. Harrison on Sunday morning with the intelligence that the Indians, had burnt a house on the N. W. side of the Wash river about 30 miles from Vincennes. The express stated, says our informant, that a young man who lived about the house was seen murdered in the yard. The family which consisted of a woman and children were gone not known whither—perhaps taken prisoners.  
He likewise adds that on his return (Monday last) he met an express going on to the Governor with intelligence that a man was lately found killed & scalped and attempted to be thrown into Driftwood fork of White River, but was lodged, and that two men were missing out of the settlement who had not been heard of for three days.

Last week the editor received the following letter from George Kolbert. It breathes a language not to be misunderstood. Justice probably requires that government should take the subject into immediate consideration.

*Colbert's Ferry, Tennessee River, March 8th, 1812.*

My Dear Friend,  
I have to inform you that my son Pitman, has again been robbed by the white people. On Monday last, those people came to the bank of the Tennessee River, at the Ferry, and have been lurking about there for three days, watching for an opportunity, as I suppose, for more horses, which they could not well miss getting, as they were immediately in my stock range; and on leaving the place, they gathered all the horses they could, and on their way they called a halt at my son Pitman's, he (Pitman) being from home, they forced the doors open & supplied themselves with as much provisions and corn as they found necessary to take with them, and when they were going off, they fired their guns off in the house & raised the way hoop, and went off. There was an Indian and a negro fellow, who were silent spectators of this unheard of insolence, if it may be so called. The Indian man who was in the house at the time, was threatened by several armed men, who stood centinel at the door whilst the others were busily employed in plundering the smoke house, corn crib, &c. &c.—It is supposed there were at least ten or twelve of these men—Since this daring & open robbery, Capt. James Underwood of Beard Creek, has raised a company to go round as far as our land extends, and every man that he can find within the boundary line of this nation with arms, he is authorized to take as prisoners to the agent of this nation.  
We cannot bear to be treated in this contemptuous manner, by such damn rascals. We have a spirit as well as they, and we will not suffer it any longer—We have suffered those people peaceably to go through our country under the pretence of hunting for their stock, and to drive them off—Now they have got all off; they are daily driving off our stock, and threatening our lives. We have complained to our agent, but we had as well speak to a child. If the man who is authorized by the government of the United States, will not see that justice is done to the Indians, as well as the whites, we will have to redress our own grievances, or die in defence of our property. Capt. Underwood is employed by the nation, to drive all the stock that he may find within their bound-

ry line, to the agent of his nation. When these people settled on our land without our permission and unauthorised by the government, we were silent, and when they were ordered off by the government they went off without losing any thing by the Indians off this nation. We do not wish to interrupt, nor do we intend to interrupt any person but if we ever should be so lucky as to come on this lawless set, we certainly will make them suffer for the repeated injuries done to us by them. They have entirely ruined my son Pitman, they have taken every horse he had, in consequence of which he is obliged to leave his farm.  
I am your, &c. &c.  
**GEO. KOLBERT.**

**NOTES OF WAR.**  
From the Ontario Messenger.

**BRITISH PREPARATIONS.**  
We confess it is with an anxious heart and a gloomy foreboding mind that we detail to the public information received from a gentleman just from Buffalo. The British in Canada, are making and have made vast preparations for attack and defence.—They have collected a large body of savages, supposed to be above fifteen hundred, with which they are ready to pour down upon our frontiers, the moment the din of war is heard. Gentlemen in Canada have repeatedly called upon their friends on our side of the line, warning them of their danger in the most interesting and affectionate manner. The inhabitants of our frontiers fully believe these facts, and not a night do they lay their heads upon their pillows, without the dreadful apprehension of being awakened by the savage war whoop! God knows we are not trilling with our readers, by electoneering stories. We refer to major gen. Hall, who has within these two days received an express from Niagara calling upon him for advice and protection.

*Disturbances in Canada.*—We every day hear accounts of new and serious disturbances happening in Canada. The British government have insisted on the oath of allegiance being taken by all ranks, classes & descriptions of persons. Many have refused and in consequence they are immediately banished. The disaffected are every day arriving within our lines. A bloody scene was lately exhibited at York. The militia are called upon to parade six days in a month and exercised and disciplined by the officers of the British army. The British are guilty of some trifling error in manœuvring, and was immediately ordered to be flogged by the drummer. This was executed amidst great murmurs. At the next parade, the same private appeared with his equipments in complete order. The commanding officer probably, suspicious of some design, inspected his arms and undertook to take away his firelock, this was resisted; the private was again ordered to be flogged. A man in the ranks threatened to shoot the first man that offered to strike a blow, the drummer was ordered to proceed he struck one blow, and was immediately shot through the head and dropped. A general mutiny immediately ensued, and a bloody engagement between the militia and the regular soldiers commenced, in which about thirty lives were lost.—Eighteen of the militia have been seized, and sent to Quebec to be transported to England, there to be tried for treason. Such is the account which we have received thro' various channels and which we believe to be correct.—76.

*Confirmation of the above.*

Verbal information from Little York in Upper Canada (erroneously given Lower Canada) confirms the account of last week respecting the fricas between the militia and regular troops. It appears that the militia were called out for exercise—that the officers of the regular troops displeased with the manner of the officers of the militia instructing their men, assumed the right to control them—that a soldier refused to obey the commands of the regular officer—that in consequence he was ordered to receive eight lashes with the cat o' nine tails—that the drummer, after having prepared the refractory militia man to receive the stripes, was threatened to be shot dead in case he should strike—that, on a second order the drummer struck, and the soldier shot him dead—that some of the regulars immediately fired on and killed the latter—that the militia in turn shot twenty seven of the regulars, (two hundred in the whole) and that the latter retreated leaving the militia in possession of the fort, and of two armed vessels in Lake Ontario. Our informant adds, that the British government in Canada, afraid of creating further disturbances, were for smothering up the matter.

It is said by gentlemen who appear particularly acquainted with Canada, and the dispositions and feelings of its inhabitants, that in case of a war between America and Great Britain, one third of the people will remain neutral one third will fight for the British government, and one third will join the Americans.





EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[Vol. 10.....13.]

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1812.

[No. 87.....651.]

**THE TERMS OF THE STAR.**  
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.  
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Five Cents per square.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable FARM of William Foster's, lying on the main road from Easton to Chanticleer's Point, and on Bollingbrook creek, containing about 250 acres. The situation is healthy, the water good, and fish, oysters and wild fowl in abundance, in their season. The terms will be made known by applying to  
**JAMES GOLDSBOROUGH.**  
may 5—m

**FOR SALE.**  
A SMALL FARM, situated on the road from Dover Ferry to the Trappe, about one mile from the ferry, containing about 67 acres, with a proportion of arable land. There is a dwelling house on the said farm. A further description is not necessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase, will first view the premises. For terms, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber at Barker's landing.  
**WILLIAM COLLINS.**  
Talbot county, may 5—m

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscribers take the liberty to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have commenced the

*Carriage & Harness Making Business,*  
in the village of Greensborough, in all its various branches. Painting done with neatness and dispatch. Those persons that favour the subscribers with any kind of work in their line of business, will be thankfully received, and general satisfaction will be given by  
The Public's most obedient servants,  
**JOHN CAMPER & TOOL.**  
may 5—3

**GEORGE SEWELL,**  
RETURNS his thanks to his customers for past favors, since he has been in business, and now wishes to inform them that he has just received a general assortment of

**SHOES & KID SKINS,**  
which he will sell and make up on the most accommodating terms that can be had anywhere in his knowledge. He also informs his customers, and those that wish to become so, that he has received a handsome assortment of leather for Boots, and will make them as cheap as can be had anywhere in the United States. The newest fashion trees and new workmen. I hope this information will cause the people to enquire where I live, which is nearly opposite the Market-house, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Bromwell, saddler, where all the above can be had.  
**GEORGE SEWELL.**  
Easton, may 5—3

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**  
That the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jacob Wright, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the seventh day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from an even dividend of said estate. Given under my hand, this twenty-seventh day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve.  
**ELISHA WRIGHT, Ex'or**  
of Jacob Wright, dec'd.  
may 5—3

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**  
That the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Levin Stephens, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the seventh day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this twenty-seventh day of April, anno domini 1812.  
**ARTHUR RICH, Acting Adm'r**  
of Levin Stephens, dec'd.  
may 5—3

**THOMAS DAWSON, TAYLOR,**  
Respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. M'Neal, nearly opposite the Union Tavern, he intends carrying on the above business in the most fashionable style. He will receive the newest fashions, from the first Merchant Tailors in Baltimore, as they occur; and from his long experience as FOREMAN in some of them, he flatters himself that upon trial to be able to give general satisfaction, therefore solicits a share of public patronage.  
N. B. ALAD that can come well recommended, will be taken apprentices to the above.  
Easton, April 28—3

**THE SUBSCRIBER,**  
TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that she is about to commence in Easton, the  
**MANTUA-MAKING BUSINESS,**  
in all its various branches, together with other Needle Work—and flatters herself that she will work some time with Miss Jane Sharp, and by her own strict attention, that she may gain a share of the public patronage.  
**MARGARET I. DORAN.**  
April 28—3

**FOR SALE.**  
A TAN YARD, situated in Queen Anne's county, on the main road leading from Centerville to Queen's Town. The purchaser may be accommodated with any quantity of land, from five to sixty acres. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, near the premises.  
**THOMAS REED.**  
April 28—16

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. John T. Richardson, dec'd, are requested to make payment to Richard Sherman, immediately, or they will be dealt with according to law.  
**SUSANNAH TRIPPE, Adm'r.**  
**RICHARD TRIPPE, Adm'r.**  
April 28—3

**REGIMENTAL ORDERS.**  
THE Majors and Commissioned Officers of the 24th regiment, are ordered to meet on Tuesday the 12th of May next, in full uniform, with side arms, at 10 o'clock, in Col. Hayward's field, to be drilled agreeably to law.  
By order,  
**HUGH AULD, Jun. Lieut. Col.**  
N.B. Commissioned officers of the 24th regt. are invited.  
April 28—3

**SPRING GOODS.**  
**WILLIAM CLARK,**  
Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, HIS ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF  
**—SPRING GOODS—**  
Which he will sell at a small advance for Cash.  
April 28—m

**THE SUBSCRIBER.**  
Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, HIS SPRING ASSORTMENT OF  
**GOODS.**  
Which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash.  
**JAMES B. RINGGOLD.**  
April 28—m

**SPRING GOODS.**  
The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, HIS SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS, AMONG WHICH ARE  
**DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES,**  
ASSORTED  
which he will sell low for cash or country produce.  
Also,  
**CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE.**  
With his usual supply of GROCERIES, &c.  
**LAMBERT W. SPENCER.**  
Easton, April 28—4

**SAMUEL HOLMES.**  
Has received from Baltimore, his spring assortment of  
**HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY,**  
Cutlery, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c.  
which he now offers for sale on reasonable terms for CASH, and invites his friends and the public to call and see them.  
HE HAS ALSO JUST RECEIVED A CARGO OF  
**SHINGLES,**  
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,  
and a few hundred bushels of Carolina  
**SEED POTATOES,**  
Which he will sell very low, if called for immediately.  
Easton, April 28—m

**NEW GOODS.**  
The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS (ADAPTED TO THE SEASON), And invites the public to give him a call.  
**ROBERT SPENCER.**  
Easton, April 28—m

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Philip Green, late of Talbot county, dec'd, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, to him.  
**SAMUEL ROBERTS, Adm'r**  
of P. Green, deceased.  
April 28—3

**COUNCIL CHAMBER,**  
Annapolis, April 25th, 1812.  
ORDERED, That the following letter and orders of the Adjutant General be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis. The National Intelligencer at Washington. The Star, at Easton. The American, Whig, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore. The Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagerstown.  
By order,  
**NINIAN PINNEY, Clk.**

**WAR DEPARTMENT.**  
April 15th, 1812  
**HIS EXCELLENCY**  
The Governor of the State of Maryland.  
Sir,  
I am instructed by the President of the United States to call upon the Executives of the several States to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of 100,000 militia, officers included, by virtue of an act of congress passed the 16th instant, entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the militia of the United States."  
This therefore is to require of your Excellency to take effectual measures for having 6000 of the militia of Maryland, (being her quota) detached and duly organized in Companies, Battalions, Regiments, Brigades and Divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit, and as nearly as possible in the following proportions of artillery, cavalry and infantry: viz—one twentieth part of artillery, one twentieth part of cavalry, and the residue infantry. There will, however, be no objection on the part of the President of the United States to the admission of a proportion of riflemen, duly organized in distinct corps, and not exceeding one tenth part of the whole quota of the States respectively.  
Each corps should be properly armed and equipped for actual service.  
When the detachment and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them, but will not remain embodied or be considered as in actual service, until by subsequent orders they shall be directed to take the field.  
Your Excellency will please to direct that correct muster rolls and inspection returns be made of the several corps; and that copies thereof be transmitted to this department as early as possible.  
I have the honor to be,  
Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
**WILLIAM EUSTIS.**

**HEAD QUARTERS.**  
Government House, April 24th, 1812.  
In consequence of the above call by the President of the United States, I am directed by the commander in chief of the Militia of the State of Maryland, to require of the officers commanding regiments and extra battalions, to cause immediately to be enrolled in their several districts, all able bodied free white male citizens from 18 to 45, in order more speedily to enable him to comply with this requisition.  
By order,  
**JOHN GARRAWAY,**  
Adjutant General.  
April 28—5

**SHOES & LEATHER FOR SALE.**  
THE subscribers have just received from Baltimore, a large and general assortment of SHOES, of almost every description, manufactured in the best manner, and out of the best materials.  
Also, an assortment of LEATHER, of the Baltimore tannage, of a good quality. All of the above articles will be sold low for cash. Our customers and the public generally are invited to call and see our assortment.  
**VALLIANT & WILLIS.**  
Easton, April 28—3

**COMMISSION BUSINESS, BOARDING, &c.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed to the city of Baltimore, where he intends carrying on the Commission Business; selling all kinds of country produce, and purchasing all kinds of merchandise, and hopes for a share of public patronage. His office will be at Messrs. John & Aaron Levering's store, Chesapeake.  
He has also opened that large and commodious house, No 41, South Street, for the accommodation of boarders, by the day, week, month or year.  
**MARMADUKE TILDEN.**  
April 7—8

**NOTICE.**  
ALL those persons who purchased property of the Executors of H. Edmondson, dec'd at their sale in October, 1810, and have not yet paid for the same, are requested to take notice, that suits will be instituted on their notes to the ensuing May term, unless they shall be taken up by the 10th of next month.  
**CHARLOTTE J. EDMONDSON, Ex'r**  
**J. EDMONDSON,**  
April 28—4

**ADVERTISEMENT.**  
STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on the night of the 15th inst. a small BAY HORSE, with a small star in his forehead, one of his hind feet white—one side of the horse where the copper of the saddle generally goes on his buttock, is nearly half an inch higher than the other; a bobtail. Whosoever will bring said horse to the subscriber, or give information where I can get him again, shall be entitled to ten dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.  
**THOMAS HELSBY.**  
Near the Trappe, Talbot county, April 28—3

**QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, To Wit:**  
I hereby certify, that Rachel Hall, of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on her enclosures, a BAY GELDING, about ten or twelve years old, thirteen and a half hands high, a star on his forehead, paces and canters. There are no artificial marks on him. Given under my hand, this 20th day of April, 1812.  
**THOMAS B. TURPIN, A Justice**  
of the Peace for said county.  
To the Clerk of Queen Ann's county.  
N. B. The owner of said property is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.  
**RACHEL HALL.**  
April 28—3

**MARYLAND,**  
Kent County, &c.  
ON application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Kent county court, as an associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM USELTON, of said county, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said William Useton having satisfied me that he has resided in the State of Maryland, two years immediately preceding his application; and one of the constables of Kent county having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only—and the said William Useton having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Useton be discharged from imprisonment, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Eastern Star," four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September term next—and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court-house door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court-house of the county aforesaid, at twelve o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Useton should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors. Given under my hand, this twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.  
**THOS. WORRELL.**  
may 5—4

**200 DOLLARS REWARD.**  
RAN away from the subscriber, about the 1st of September last, a bright mulatto man, named TOM—He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high—talks quick when spoken to—has a large scar on his stomach, occasioned by a scald when young—has small whiskers. He often hems, hawks and spits; and for a negro, he is a remarkable handsome and genteel fellow. He is about 32 years of age.  
And also, on the 6th inst. a negro man named JIM—of a black complexion; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, his upper foreteeth are large and stand wide apart; when spoken to he stammers a little, and has a down look; he is about 36 years of age. They both took with them a variety of clothes of the best quality—their cloths were kersey and coarse linen. \$100 will be given for either of them, and the above reward for both, when deposited in the goal in Centerville, Queen Anne's county, Md.  
**PHILEMON MURPHEY.**  
Centerville, April 28—3

**SIX CENTS REWARD.**  
RAN away from the subscriber on the 31st of March, an apprentice boy, named BENJAMIN MANSUR, Had on when he went away, a blue coat and drab pantaloons. He had been an apprentice to the tanning business, and it is probable he may work at that business. If anyone all persons from employing said boy, and all masters of vessels from carrying him from this shore.  
**SAMUEL N. COPPER.**  
Centerville, April 28—3

**LOUISVILLE, April 17.**  
**INDIAN HOSTILITIES.**  
At our Doors!!

Mr. Hinton, who lived a few miles below Vallonia, or the place long known by the name of the "French Store," on Driftwood, Fork of White River, (I T) went on Tuesday morning (7th inst.) after his horses—not returning as soon as was expected, his brother and brother in law went in quest of him, and discovered horse and Indian tracks—they returned, gave the alarm, raised a party, went out, and explored the woods until Saturday morning, when they found the body of Mr. Hinton lying in the river, he having been shot through the head, tomahawked, scalped and stripped. Two young men by the name of Rogers, were missing from the same neighborhood, were supposed to have shared a similar fate, but have since returned. Col. Bartholomew, and a company of upwards of forty have gone from Charleston, and Major or Captain Beck, and his company from Harris county, out to Driftwood. Col. Robertson, (successor of Col. Bartholomew resigned) has received orders from Governor Harrison to hold the militia in readiness to march at a moment's warning—Major Brown will leave Charleston on Monday next, for Fort Knox—he has accepted a lieutenancy in Captain Brooker's company of Rangers, who are to range from Fort Knox to Fort Harrison.  
Ye sons of Kentucky! hold yourselves in readiness! We think it probable you will be called on, and shortly, to assist in chastising those ruthless savages; if so, we are confident there exists another Davies, Owen, Mars and Somerville, ready, and only waiting for orders to avenge the death of their prototypes.

By a gentleman direct from Vincennes, on whom reliance may be placed, we have the following information:—An express arrived to Gov. Harrison on Sunday morning with the intelligence that the Indians, had burnt a house on the N. W. side of the Wabash river about 30 miles from Vincennes. The express stated, says our informant, that a young man who lived about the house was seen murdered in the yard. The family which consisted of a woman and children were gone not known whither—perhaps taken prisoners.

He likewise adds that on his return (Monday last) he met an express going on to the Governor with intelligence that a man was lately found killed & scalped and attempted to be thrown into Driftwood fork of White River, but was lodged, and that two men were missing out of the settlement who had not been heard of for three days.

Last week the editor received the following letter from George Colbert. It breathes a language not to be misunderstood. Justice probably requires that government should take the subject into immediate consideration.  
*Colbert's Ferry, Tennessee River, March 8th, 1812.*

My Dear Friend,  
I have to inform you that my son Pitman, has again been obbed by the white people, on Monday last, these people came to the bank of the Tennessee River, at the Ferry, and have been a lurking about there for three days, watching for an opportunity, as I suppose, for more horses, which they could not well miss getting, as they were immediately in my stock range; and on leaving the place, they gathered all the horses they could, and on their way they called a halt at my son Pitman's, he (Pitman) being from home, they forced the doors open & supplied themselves with as much provisions and corn as they found necessary to take with them, and when they were going off, they fired their guns off in the house & raised the war whoop, and went off. There was an Indian and a negro fellow, who were silent spectators of this unheard of insolence, if it may be so called. The Indian man who was in the house at the time, was threatened by several armed men, who stood sentinel at the door whilst the others were busily employed in plundering the smoke house, corn crib, &c. &c.—It is supposed there were at least ten or twelve of these men—Since this daring & open robbery, Capt. James Underwood of Bear Creek, has raised a company to go round as far as our land extends, and every man that he can find within the boundary line of this nation with arms, he is authorized to take as prisoners to the agent of this nation.  
We cannot bear to be treated in this contemptuous manner, by such *darn rascals*. We have a spirit as well as they, and we will not suffer it any longer—We have suffered those people peaceably to go through our country under the pretence of hunting of their stock, and to drive them off—Now they have got all off; they are daily driving off our stock, and threatening our lives. We have complained to our agent, but we had as well speak to a child. If the man who is authorized by the government of the United States, will not see that justice is done to the Indians, as well as the whites, we will have to address our own grievances, as in defence of our property. Capt. Underwood is authorized by the nation, to drive all the stock that he may find within their bound-

ry line, to the agent of his nation. When these people settled on our land without our permission and unauthorized by the government, we were silent, and when they were ordered off by the government they went off without losing any thing by the Indians off this nation. We do not wish to interrupt, nor do we intend to interrupt any person but if we ever should be so lucky as to come on this lawless set, we certainly will make them suffer for the repeated injuries done to us by them. They have entirely ruined my son Pitman, they have taken every horse he had, in consequence of which he is obliged to leave his farm.  
I am your, &c. &c.  
**GEO. COLBERT.**

**NOTES OF WAR.**  
From the Ontario Messenger.

**BRITISH PREPARATIONS.**  
We confess it is with an anxious heart and a gloomy foreboding mind that we detail to the public, information received from a gentleman just from Buffalo. The British in Canada, are making and have made vast preparations for attack and defence.—They have collected a large body of savages, supposed to be above fifteen hundred, with which they are ready to pour down upon our frontiers, the moment the din of war is heard. Gentlemen in Canada have repeatedly called upon their friends on our side of the line, warning them of their danger in the most interesting and affectionate manner. The inhabitants of our frontiers fully believe these facts, and not a night do they lay their heads upon their pillows, without the dreadful apprehension of being awakened by the savage war whoop! God knows we are not trifling with our readers, by electing stories. We refer to major gen. Hall, who has within these two days received an express from Niagara calling upon him for advice and protection.

*Disturbances in Canada.*—We every day hear accounts of new and serious disturbances happening in Canada. The British government have insisted on the oath of allegiance being taken by all ranks, classes & descriptions of persons. Many have refused and in consequence they are immediately banished. The disaffected are every day arriving within our lines. A bloody scene was lately exhibited at York. The militia are called upon to parade six days in a month and exercised and disciplined by the officers of the British army. The militia was guilty of some trifling error in manœuvring, and was immediately ordered to be flogged by the drummer. This was executed amidst great murmurs. At the next parade, the same private appeared with his equipments in complete order. The commanding officer probably, suspicious of some design, inspected his arms and undertook to take away his firelock; this was resisted; the private was again ordered to be flogged. A man in the ranks threatened to shoot the first man that offered to strike a blow, the drummer was ordered to proceed he struck one blow, and was immediately shot through the head and dropped. A general mutiny immediately ensued, and a bloody engagement between the militia and the regular soldiers commenced, in which about thirty lives were lost.—Eighteen of the militia have been seized, and sent to Quebec to be transported to England, there to be tried for treason. Such is the account which we have received thru' various channels and which we believe to be correct.—16.

*Confirmation of the above.*

Verbal information from Little York in Upper Canada (erroneously given Lower Canada) confirms the account of last week respecting the *flores* between the militia and regular troops. It appears that the militia were called out for exercise—that the officers of the regular troops displeased with the manner of the officers of the militia instructing their men, assumed the right to control them—that a soldier refused to obey the commands of the regular officer—that in consequence he was ordered to receive eight lashes with the cat o' nine-tails—that the drummer, after having prepared the refractory militia man to receive the stripes, was threatened to be shot dead in case he should strike.—That, on a second order the drummer struck, and the soldier shot him dead—that some of the regulars immediately fired on and killed the latter—that the militia in turn shot twenty-seven of the regulars, (two hundred in the whole) and that the latter retreated leaving the militia in possession of the fort, and of two armed vessels in Lake Ontario. Our informant adds, that the British government in Canada, afraid of creating further disturbances, were for smothering up the matter.

It is said by gentlemen who appear particularly acquainted with Canada, and the dispositions and feelings of its inhabitants, that in case of a war between America and Great Britain, one third of the people will remain neutral, one third will fight for the British government, and one third will join the Americans.



## THE TIMES.

What are the times and the prospects before us? It appears from a summary of the news proceeding reported for Jackson's National Register (continued in our paper) that Mr. Saybert declared that he voted for the regular army of 25,000 men, because he supposed the Executive meant war; but that he had also information in which he confided, that offensive operations are not intended. Mr. S. knows the force of words, and must be sensible of the effect such a declaration will have, and justly too, if it be correct, upon the American people; if the Sen. member from Penn. will make good his assertion, or furnish warrantable evidence for his suppositions, we should for our own part have no difficulty in withdrawing from the ministerial party and give an entire attention to our local concerns, regardless of men or their professions. More than once have insinuations been thrown out that the administration do not mean war—we believe, & their conduct proves the fact, that they have no sentiments but what they dare and will officially avow when called upon, and we do assert, without the fear of contradiction, that the President has done all that was proper or useful; he has thrown no obstacle in the way, and this perhaps, is one good reason, why so little has been done. The Secretary of State has bestowed uncommon application and industry in arranging and furnishing at an early period of the session, all the information necessary, or asked for, by the Committee of Foreign Relations, on the great subject of war, the state of the roads to Canada, the disposition and number of their forces, &c. &c. The Secretary of the Navy, and to the honor of his character, be it spoken, has, we are credibly informed, done every thing which related to his department, in a manner, much more satisfactory, than could have been expected from the general state of embarrassment in which he found it; and much to his individual credit, he has ordered two of our public vessels, commanded by Rogers and Porter, to cruise on the coast, and keep the entrance to the harbors of New York and Philadelphia open, whose duty it will be to inform all intruders, that they must keep their proper distance, or they will be made to do so. Thus, we see, that the acts of the government, & its principal agents have been of the most decided character; while the Congress of the United States, we would say, if it were in order, have spent a considerable portion of between five and six months in active debate, which has produced but very little effect. The people have become disgusted and careless, others, pressed by a series of unfavorable occurrences, have become desperate and almost infuriate, so as to excite a sympathy, that creates a deep rooted prejudice to all restrictive systems, in themselves unpopular and odious, and can never be defended with success, or effectually carried into execution, except in times of obvious public danger, when the mind, fraught with heat and zeal, will bear privations, as honorable, in preference to pecuniary considerations, which are disgraceful; but as this is a situation which cannot long be endured by a commercial people, it will be the part of wisdom not to call out for useless purposes the energies of active citizens, who, in such case will be made subjects for ridicule. The minority, we agree with Mr. Williams (whose conduct is not only magnanimous but noble) have kept a most respectful silence on the floor of Congress upon all subjects touching our Foreign Relations; but Mr. W. is much mistaken, if he supposes this has been produced from a regard to the acts or character of the majority.—Experience has taught the opposition that declamatory speeches made in the House of Representatives, and published perhaps, months after the subject has been finally decided on, have had but little effect on the public mind, already formed by previous impressions; they have heretofore changed their mode of proceeding; instead of praying to Hercules, they have put their shoulders to the wheel, by a resort to instantaneous publications, supported by personal exertions, conducted with secrecy and zeal, as was the case with their "Statement of Facts," in relation to the Executive and John Henry, which were distributed over the whole Union; particularly in Massachusetts, without its having been known in Washington, where a copy could not be obtained, except by those concerned, although it contained "facts" which were intended for general purposes, and had the signatures of D. Sturges, J. Quincy and James Elliot as vouchers for the authenticity of certain documents contained in it, but which were placed in so imposing a manner as to have the appearance of qualifying the whole. This perhaps will prove when too late, to have been a more successful mode of proceeding, than sporting in the dewy fields of dignified eloquence that marks a genius by the exuberance of his fancy.—But look to the effect.—In Massachusetts the election should have exhibited a different face, and would if there had been proper exertions and explanations; they have been impressed with the idea of truth and commerce instead of a war spirit.—By such means as these local discontents are made to combine physical forces. In New York there is great disaffection, and a desire to produce embarrassment, under the garb of conciliation and meekness, which humble as it is, professes to be, Gov. Tompkins' high handed measures will not put down, unless it receives the sanction of Dr. With Clinton, who must know why and for what? Already do they boast of a magnification of parties, in that state, by a treaty of alliance, which will secure individual greatness and render state positions more formidable.—to return for which there must be a mixed course of policy to favor commercial interest. In Connecticut & Rhode Island, &c. &c. &c. Many other things are

being prepared in their political relations, to make an unsettled course of policy, which maketh the heart sick, by alternately holding up hope and fear to their view; great exertion will be made, to excite jealousy and create geographical instead of political distinctions.—The delegation from Pennsylvania, as far as can be ascertained, are for war measures—create a contrary belief among them as regards our rulers & they stand on ticklish ground—not indeed from their own measures, but others which have been forced upon them by the Senate, who have particularly dictated every important measure which has been adopted this session, regardless of the recommendations of the President, approved by the House. We have never expected that any system would be adopted that would meet our approbation—but we determined to give our support to those which should be resolved on if we could possibly reconcile them to our feelings, though we have not had the same solicitude for the system now demanded by the crisis, the delay of which has certainly been unexpected to us after it was decided that we had cause of war, and that we must resist by force—yet we have a solicitude, and a lively anxiety for the prosperity of our republican government, administered principally by honest, high-minded and honorable men, who have endured many trials for their adherence to maxims and measures. For these reasons we are not disposed to take exception however successful we might be, to measures if it must eventuate to the prejudice of those we esteem, who at this time stand on a doubtful ground, supported by a calculation of interest, that holds up its head as the proper authority to controul the more noble and worthy. And it is with regret that we express our belief that a system is on foot, growing out of, and taking advantage of the discontents produced from our present situation of affairs, which has already grown so bold as to speak out; if suffered to mature it will become formidable, indeed it is so already. Herald.

## MORE MAN STEALING.

Mr. Wilson,  
I send you for publication the letter of an American seaman who has been six years detained on board an English man of war. His wife and family are here, they often correspond with him at the extremity of the U. States; and as you see have received this letter from within our own bay, almost in sight of his desired home and from whence he was borne away again.

If there is a man, not in America only, but in the world whose blood does not boil at such injury and oppression, may he be seized by villains and made to serve them till he acquires the feelings of a man.

Yours, &amp;c.

J. M.

Hampton Roads, July 24, 1811.

Once more, my dear Henrietta! I come very near you and still not a bit the better am I for it, it is possible that we must be so long separated, and can no thing be done to join us together again? Little did I suppose when I left you last, that we should have been so long from each other, but you see how misfortunes will happen. We are now from Halifax where we only stayed a few days and there I received a letter from you to which I returned no answer knowing that we should come here and I should be nearer you. There is one thing, which, if you do right, may be the means of getting me clear; as soon as you receive this, apply to some body that writes well, and write a petition to Herbert Sawyer, esq. admiral of the station, tell him that although you sent me my discharge and protection, Capt. Hickey still refuses to let me go. I will on my side do the same, and perhaps it will do some good.

Let your letter be well wrote and demand the liberty of your husband, I have no doubt but the admiral will take it in to consideration and desire captain Hickey to let me go. Since I wrote you my last the captain has discharged four Americans, two of which had been four years in the service and one had taken the king's bounty. So it is a plain proof that it is nothing keeps me but the captain's own will.

I don't know how long we shall stay here, if I thought we should stay any time, I would desire you to return me an answer here but you had better send it to Halifax; for my stay here is very uncertain, and I am sure to get your letters in Halifax; I hope that you have received the letter I sent you from here last by Mr. White, and if so you are well informed of my situation.

Let it be as it will, I hope that before long I will have the satisfaction to see you. Capt Hickey the other day asked me the reason I did not send for you to come and live in Halifax or on board the ship where you might be always with me, my answer was, that I did not wish you by any means to leave your home and family to join me on board of man of war. No my dear Henrietta, I would sooner undergo the utmost misery by myself than see you exposed to the least danger with me, I can wait a little longer with patience, but I'll never desire you to do any thing against my inclination in that respect.

Do not neglect the petition I desire you to send to the admiral have it wrote immediately and direct it to Herbert Sawyer, esq. rear admiral of the Red, Halifax. Write to me likewise and inform me how you all are at home. I am very anxious to know how Mrs. Cooper is as you told me in your last that she had been very ill.

I have no more to tell you at present all I know is that we shall stay here a few days, and if I was certain how long it would be very possible for you to come down and see me, for I should be very glad to see you and tell you a great many things that I cannot send you in writing, but our stay here is very uncertain, it may be 3 or 4 days perhaps a week, and unless you found an opportunity of coming down directly you receive this, you would be too late and lose your trouble, the best way is to send me a letter, if you can, by the first vessel that comes down, I may be here long enough to receive it. Adieu my dear, remember me, and believe that my present unhappy situation has not in the least altered my mind and that I still remain for ever your loving and tender husband.

THOMAS WAIT.

My kind love to Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and William Dies, my dear Kitty for me and her son; remember me to your brother and sister, and all your friends, and tell them I'll be no longer from them than I can help.

The pilot we have now on board is one of Baltimore, he'll carry you himself a letter from me.

## SENTENCE.

By Chief Justice Taylor, on Edward Tinker, Mariner, for the murder of a boy called Edward, at Carteret, (North Carolina) Superior Court, Sept. 1811.

Edward Tinker—It is not my wish to add a single pang to those torments of remorse, which must already afflict you, if your heart is yet alive to any moral or humane sensation. But most ardently do I desire, to awaken your mind to a full conviction of the enormity of the crime you have committed; in order that you employ the remnant of life that is left you, in imploring forgiveness of Him, whose merciful dispensation will not be withheld from those, who sincerely perform the condition on which pardon is promised.

It is an afflictive spectacle, to behold in your situation a man, who in the strength of his years, and lately surrounded by every blessing that could heighten the rational enjoyments of life or mitigate its evils;—a faithful and affectionate wife—an innocent and rising offspring—most worthy and respectable friends—and ample means of support—has rashly sacrificed them all to an inordinate desire of wealth!

Not satisfied with the rewards justly due to honest industry and useful labor, you formed the unworthy design of making a large and sudden addition to your stock, by practising a fraud upon the insurers of your vessel.

For this purpose you caused her to be run ashore and sunk; prevailed on your crew to join you in falsely swearing to a Protest, which stated her to have been lost by stress of weather; & the more effectually to give credit to this account, it was added that two men were drowned. One witness of the transaction remained, who, happily for the peace of his soul, being unpoluted with perjury, had no personal motive to conceal your dishonest views from the world, after he should have left your employment.

You flattered yourself that his destruction would effectually secure you from detection, and efface all vestiges of your crime; thus by a regulation of iniquity you were prompted to commit murder.—Oh! that the young, the inconsiderate, and the worldly minded would be instructed by the dreadful example you furnish, how dangerous is the first departure from honesty and truth! how important it is to resist the first impulse of our passions; how naturally one crime generates another, until the greatest man can commit against his brother, closes the climax of guilt in ignominy and death!

The youthful and ill fitted victim of your cruelty—a stranger in our land, and widely separated from his natural connections, was cast under your protection by this destiny which is incident to a sea faring life. To you alone while he remained in your service, could he look for assistance & support; to foster him with parental care and guard him with parental anxiety, were duties, resulting from the relation in which you stood to him. Dissatisfied however, with your behavior towards him, or willing perhaps to increase the little earnings by which he assisted a widowed mother, and her fatherless children, he sought other employment, and had actually engaged to leave you in a very short time. This design was no sooner communicated to you than you resolved upon his destruction which from that moment your mind seems to have been fatally bent upon.

In a house dedicated in the worship of the Almighty! in the midst of fervent supplications offered by humble piety to the throne of Grace, for pity to human frailty, & pardon to human sin! in a scene every way calculated to recall the mind to a sense of its duties, and awaken in the heart its charitable sympathies, you must have brooded over this act of murder! You were maturing in your soul a purpose of deep and unrelenting cruelty whilst your tongue uttered the praises of a God of Mercy! The innocent & unsuspecting youth was asleep under the safeguard of your own roof, where he had a claim to those rights of hospitality, which are held sacred even by the untutored savage. In the dead hour of the night you called him from his repose, lulled him into a belief that he was to accompany you on some occasion of business or amusement, and having conducted him to a sequestered spot whence even his dying groans, had he uttered any, could not have been heard by the world—without allowing him a moment to offer up a last prayer to his Maker, with unflinching deliberation you put him to death! For a crime of such aggravated guilt, marked as it is by fraud in its origin, and perjury in its progress, and innocent blood in its termination, you can expect to escape unpunished in this world, or to receive any mercy extended to you in the next! Let the consideration of this crime be a warning to the whole community.

Let me then, unhappy man! earnestly admonish you that all such hopes are worse than vain, since they would divert your mind from the more important concern of making your peace with an offended God and of preparing your soul for the tribunal of omnipotence. You must now seek for succour in the promises, the hopes & consolations of that religion, which I fear you have hitherto employed only as a disguise, under which you might gratify without suspicion, the worst passions of your nature. Would that its genuine influence had reached your heart and influenced your life; for piety to God cannot but produce beneficence to man. I conjure you then, to banish at once from your mind the concerns and solicitudes of this world, your connections with which must soon be dissolved forever. You have a great work to perform and but a short time to perform it in. Employ every hour in self abasement & humiliation—in earnest prayer and sincere contrition. The glad tidings of the gospel may administer the balm of peace and comfort to your wounded spirit, if, by unfeigned repentance, you tender yourself worthy of forgiveness, who delighteth not in the death of a sinner, but in his conversion. It remains only for me to discharge the last painful duty of my office, by pronouncing the sentence of the law, which is, that you be taken hence to the goal whence you were brought, and thence to the place of execution, where you are to be hanged by the neck till you are dead. And may God have mercy on your soul!

## WILKINSON'S DEFENCE, &amp;c.

From an Alexandria Paper.

We have been furnished by a respected friend with the following extract of a letter from Frederick Town, Maryland, containing a summary of the trial of Gen. Wilkinson, together with the conclusion of his defence, which we feel it a duty we owe the public to lay before them.

FREDERICK TOWN, 10th Dec. 1811.

Dear Sir,  
Your letter came in good time to remind me of my promise of presenting for your information the trial going on here as soon as concluded, as it reached this place the very day the court martial broke up. The opportunity I had of knowing the whole affair, witnessed by the General's confidential communication with me upon every topic which came into view and my personal of his defence before delivery, done at his request, enables me to give to you a just view of his case, which I will do with all possible brevity.

You recollect the charges—Spanish pension—Burr's conspiracy, & the mortality of the troops in 1809; ascribed to his disobedience of orders, by his occupation of the position of Terre au Beu, near New Orleans instead of ascending the Mississippi and taking post on its high grounds near Fort Adams, considered peculiarly salubrious.

With respect to the first charge, it appeared in evidence that the privations of the inhabitants of Kentucky, of whom Gen. Wilkinson was one, in consequence of the impracticability of exporting the products of their labor, as the mouth of the only river leading from their country to the ocean was shut by the Spaniards who possessed N. Orleans & the adjacent Territory, & whose government interdicted trade either with themselves or others.

In this humiliating and comfortless condition, Gen. Wilkinson, pressed by the common wants and urged by his high minded spirit of enterprise, determined to make an effort to change the sore state of things. He sent a small adventure down the river—it was seized by the Spaniards on arrival at N. Orleans. He nevertheless persevered in his determination, followed his boat, and by his address and vigor contrived to gain permission from the Spanish government to carry on a limited trade.

The Kentuckians were rejoiced at the success of their fellow citizen, and the permitted commerce although limited, was at that juncture most comfortable in its effects to the newly settled district.

Wilkinson himself chiefly profited, as was natural to expect—He received, incontestably, from this commerce gave 80,000 dollars; a much larger sum than his alleged bribe and pensions amounted to—a balance on this money became due unexpectedly from the recovery of tobacco supposed to be damaged, after Wilkinson had quitted the trade, and the occasional trade payments when made gave rise to the title of "pension" which the subsequent malice of a few enemies aided by art and intrigue contrived to fix in the public mind as a fact.

The attempt to convert a mere farce, into reality, was powerfully abetted by the necessary secrecy with which all Wilkinson's arrangements with the Spanish officers had been necessarily conducted. In permitting the trade the Spanish officers found their interest in this. But to obtain justification with their government many pretexts and devices must be formed and rendered current, or they would be subjected to enquiry and punishment. The most profound secrecy not only then became indispensable for their security, but any coloring they might choose to give with a view to their own safety to Wilkinson's secrets and connexion, was cheerfully admitted by the General, anxious only to perpetuate the licensed trade and regardless of idle, and in one sense, useful fictions, the falsehood of which we knew, and never could suppose that even at any future period could be turned to his injury among his own countrymen.

Who could have supposed it possible that a people enjoying a most desirable boon through the exertions of an individual could ever have become the dupes of their own credulity, by sanctioning the perversion of trifling attendant circumstances when derived by malice and art, and levelled against the fame of their benefactor. Yet this has taken place in the case of General Wilkinson; and had he not been brought before a military tribunal, most probably the unjust suspicions and cruel allegations would have haunted his reputation to his latest hour. As it is, I believe not a man who has attended the trial, except a few desperate witnesses, remains unconvinced, and who does not wonder at his own folly in acceding for a moment to the profligate associates of Clarke and his associates.

The charge, viz. Burr's conspiracy, had not even the shadow of appearance to justify it. It appeared in evidence never to be questioned, that a long & sincere friendship had prevailed between them, begun in the revolutionary war and continued in all subsequent vicissitudes to the mysterious descent of Burr down the Mississippi. That after Burr's unwarrantable duel with one of the best and most useful of our countrymen, [I] Gen. Hamilton, and his consequent exile from his state, Wilkinson, always ardent in the cause of his friends, exerted his influence to get Burr elected to Congress—this conduct, although as far as the testimony goes, unimpeached with any other view, has been uttered by Clarke and his associates to excite suspicion unfavorable to Wilkinson, and on it as a basis, have the art and malice of the General's enemies erected a superstructure charged with the charge of treason.

But the basest fabric, tumbled to the ground when assailed by the batteries of truth, and hurled in its ruins Clarke, Power and their ma-

lignant associates. It has been made the noon day sun by convincing and convincing testimony, that from the moment General Wilkinson was apprized of Clarke's possible intentions, he exerted himself to disengage his plan and his companion, and prepared to resist with arms ever ready, but that he took in the consummation of this design.

Trappily for the United States and many innocent though devoted individuals Burr's plan was thus arrested. By whom? By the very man who from that hour to this day, has been assailed publicly and privately in the most virulent and outrageous manner. Relieved at length, it is to be hoped that gratitude and reward will be a fitting distinction him.

The last charge, like the two first, was soon dissipated by the unequivocal and full testimony which the prisoner advanced. Not only did he prove that his orders were: emptied the defence of New Orleans, but he proved that in his selection of a position for the army, he combined in the most effective manner with the primary object, the preservation of the health of the troops. He showed that he had saved large sums of the public money by his arrangements in the execution of his duty, & that the season being uncommonly sickly, no personal efforts of toil, vigilance at exposure of his own health was omitted in fulfillment of a duty evidently dear to his heart.

Since the elevation of the late President to the Chair of State, the spirit of change and the substitution of theoretical for practical knowledge which distinguished him and his administration extended itself to the army. The quarter master general's department was proved to be a mere shadow, and the citizens stilled military agents without military rank or responsibility, were appointed to do the duties performed in good old times by the quarter master general and his staff.—These military agents were independent of the commanding general and responsible only to the war minister.

Thus money could be withheld, however necessary, by the military agent, nor was it possible for the commanding officer to prescribe a remedy for the evil, without resort to the war department, more than a thousand miles distant. The Jeffersonian change of system was rigidly executed, so much so, that his war minister actually forbade the chief agent from authorizing advances of money which might exceed 50 dollars.

It followed, that the responsibility of the commander was transferred to the Secretary of War, and with this mutation of responsibility were sown the seeds which yielded such an abundant crop of demerit and imbecility that ensued on the shores of the Mississippi.

When disease visited our camp the fatal consequences of the certain effects of the change in our military system spread far and wide, nor could the commanding general draw to himself efficient aid to resist or mitigate effectually the destructive sickness, in as much as the present Secretary of War had exactly conformed him to the new regime.

Had the commanding general been authorized, as was formerly the case to require without reserve every article necessary for his sick soldiers, it appeared very plain that the afflicting mortality which took place, might have been considerably restricted.

Or if the Secretary of War had never ceased to confide in his general, and had left the army to his uncontrolled care, instead of directing at his distance from the scene of action, (although from the best motives) its weaver up the river in its then state and at the most pestilential season, no doubt was entertained by the generality who heard the testimony offered to the court by the prisoner, that we should not have had cause to lament the heavy loss of lives which thereafter followed.

In the course of the prisoner's defence, which will be read with interest by all, an unbounded spirit dominated, manifesting his own consciousness of innocence, his confidence in the independence and intelligence of the court martial, and his thorough reliance on the justice of the president, putting at defiance Clarke, Power, and his host of enemies; inviting the strictest and most comprehensive scrutiny into his conduct, and contrasting his ruined, degraded condition; with that which as grateful, liberal and just policy, ought to have bestowed. Every where you find flashes of eloquence, and occasionally bursts of indignation.

A colonel Smythe is among the first that his rage falls upon, but he seems to have passed over this gentleman lightly, reserving him, as he suggests for further enquiry. The lieutenant colonels Freeman and Luckens, and Major Dartington, next engage his attention, and they are fastidiously. The lieutenant colonel B. and the major appear robed in the full apparel of official animosity. At length brigadier general Hampton is threatened; his conduct as respects the prisoner is thrust before you, accompanied with syllogistic and cutting conclusions. Then follows his *finis*; the whole of which is copied, with the general's permission, and added to this letter, as the best way of gratifying urgent enquiry.

Mr. President, and

Gentlemen of the Court.

If in this voluminous appeal to your judgment, rendered necessary by the extent, variety and complication of the charges, under which I stand before you, I have deviated from the respect which I owe to myself, and which I feel for you, individually and collectively, I shall ever deplore it as a misfortune.

If the exposures, which the occasion has extorted from me, bear hard upon the feelings of any one, I will refer him to my general orders, to his own breast, and the outrageous calumnies which have been pointed at my innocent part, and after such appeal I am persuaded no candid man will murmur against me. If I have treated some witnesses with derision, and others with severity, let it be imputed to the sensibilities of a mind agonizing under misfortune & privations the most poignant, and to the keenest sense of the hanging and incessant persecutions by which I have been harassed, from the hour I proclaimed my opposition to Burr and his traitorous associates, now more than five years since.

You have witnessed, gentlemen, the inequality between the accuser and the accused on the enquiry. To support myself against all the weight of this prosecution, my penury and protracted detention left me almost without resource. It was the sense of this inequality which excited my mind to revolt against the proposition for a General Court-Martial, when first mentioned to me, and it was the dreadful prospect of endless suspense, which induced me, afterwards, to seek it with reluctance. The dignity, the patience, and the candor of this court, throughout this painful and protracted enquiry, is a sure pledge of the sacred respect to justice by which it is animated; and these demonstrations of an equitable disposition, establish the strongest claim to my gratitude.

Gentlemen, if in the course of this examination a single injustice has been proved wherein I have been guilty even of an omission of duty, then let your denunciation be heavy upon me. But if on the contrary it should appear to you, that my life has been zealously and faithfully devoted to the service of our common country, then I feel well assured your award will minister consolation to this long afflicted bosom, and by restoring to me my sword and my honor, that you will enable me to mingle my efforts with your own in the rightful way, to the overthrow of which our government appears at this moment to have approached. In the dawn of manhood I dedicated myself to the defence of my country. In the decline of life I trust, with a full reliance in your justice, gentlemen, that I shall not be deemed unworthy to discharge my duty.





**GENERAL ADVERTISER.**

**EASTON:**

**TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1812.**

We stated in our paper of Saturday last, that the bill to appoint two Assistant Secretaries of War had passed both Houses of Congress. But it had passed the House with an amendment, which required the concurrence of the Senate. When that amendment was taken up in the Senate yesterday, the further consideration of the amendment, and of course the whole bill, was postponed to the first Monday in June—a postponement nearly equivalent to rejection.

**POSTSCRIPT—TO THE FED. GAZETTE, OF SATURDAY LAST.**

**CONGRESS—IN SENATE,**

**MAY 8, 1812.**

Mr. Pope submitted the following motion for consideration.

Whereas, the conduct of the French government, in failing to make compensation for the property of the citizens of the U. S. seized and confiscated under the Raraboulet decree, in the year 1810, in excluding from France, by enormous discriminatory duties our tobacco and cotton, the principal articles of export in the southern and western parts of the U. S. contrary to our just expectations, authorized by the assurances of other ministers; be it enacted, that the Secretary of State be and he is hereby authorized to carry on a trade from certain ports of the U. S. so disrespectful to the feelings, so derogatory to the sovereignty of an independent nation, and the recent and repeated aggressions of her public and private armed vessels on the lawful commerce of the U. S. demand, from our indignity, honor, and dignity of this government, a disavowal of the arrangement made with her, which took effect on the 22d day of November, 1810, a measure calculated to inspire general confidence and respect, and to convince every true American that the object of his government is to unite the people in a manly American effort to resist foreign aggression. And whereas, many of our citizens, under an expectation of at least a hope of a change in our relations with Great Britain, have, in the course of trade, acquired property abroad not admissible by existing laws into the U. S. the importation of which is reasonable and expedient to permit; expedient, because it will not only prevent injuries and losses to many of our citizens, but aid our finances, cheapen the public supplies, until a sufficiency can be procured of home manufactures, and lessen the necessity of internal taxes to carry on the war in which we may be engaged with Great Britain.

Therefore, Resolved, That the act, entitled "an act concerning commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," passed on the 1st day of May, 1810, except the section thereof, all the force and effect of the President's proclamation, issued in virtue thereof, on the 1st day of May, 1810, in the same year; and the act, entitled "an act concerning commercial intercourse between the U. S. and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, for other purposes," passed on the 22d day of March, 1811, ought to be repealed, amended and set aside, and that a Committee be appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose.

**APPOINTMENTS**

*By the Governor and Council, in March and April, 1812.*

**CAVALRY.**

Lieutenant Taylor capt. James Sterritt 1st lieut. John Smith Hollins 2d lieut. Abraham Sellers cornet, attached to 5th cavalry district.

Henry Wilson capt. Lyde Goodwin 1st lieut. John Fuller 2d lieut. Samuel Wilson cornet, attached to 6th cavalry district.

Richard Chenoweth capt. Samuel Stone 1st lieut. Christopher Carman 2d lieut. ditto.

John Dought 1st lieut. William Barnes 2d lieut. Samuel Walters cornet, of A. Waters' troop, do.

Robas E. Stensbury Junr 1st lieut. Joshua Wyle 2d lieut. John Buck cornet, of Capt. Green's troop ditto.

James Sterett capt. vice L. Taylor resigned. John Smith Hollins 1st lieut. Abraham Sellers 2d lieut. George P. Stevenson cornet, attached to the 5th cavalry district.

John R. Evans cornet. Lewis Thomas 1st lieut. William Ricketts 2d lieut. Andrew Henderson cornet, attached to the 8th ditto.

William D. Lee capt. Benjamin Guyton 1st lieut. James Moore 2d lieut. Alexander Noyce cornet, attached to 7th cavalry district.

Paca Smith capt. 1st lieut. 2d lieut. do. do.

George Henderson 2d lieut. vice H. Hall re Henry Vansickle cornet, ditto ditto.

Henry M. Ave capt. William Morgan Richardson 1st lieut. Thomas Street 2d lieut. Matthew Cain cornet ditto ditto.

Nicholas Stonestreet capt. Nathaniel P. Cassin 1st lieut. attached to 4th cavalry district.

Daniel Hauer capt. David Kemp 1st lieut. attached to 1st cavalry district.

Elie Phillips capt. John Shanks 1st lieut. Robert Fulton 2d lieut. John Sull cornet, do. do.

Orto Sprigg 1st lieut. Nicholas Hall Junr 2d lieut. Thomas Burges Junr cornet of Capt. Cook's troop, ditto ditto.

Lingen Hotel 1st lieut. John Grove 2d lieut. Jacob Late cornet, ditto ditto.

John Swenenger 1st lieut. John Cheney 2d lieut. Horatio Watkins cornet, attached to 1st cavalry district.

Robert Banning capt. Fiddleman Rolle 1st lieut. William Roberts 2d lieut. James Hambleton cornet, attached to 9th cavalry district.

Joseph Cross capt. Bailey E. Clark 1st lieut. Charles L. Gantt 2d lieut. Joseph Jones of John, cornet, attached to 2d cavalry district.

Samuel Brown 1st lieut. Daniel B. Ridgely 2d lieut. Stephen Dorsey cornet, attached to 3d cavalry district.

**NINIAN PINKNEY,**

*Clerk of the Council.*

*Appointments to be continued.*

Extract of a letter from Governor Harrison, to Col. John M. Scott, at Frankfort, (Ken.) dated Vincennes, April 15, 1812.

"We have war with all our horrors with the Indians. A family were murdered in the Illinois Territory about 35 miles above this on Saturday. The woman and four children were killed in the house, and the latter set on fire, and consumed with every thing in it. The miserable husband had been to mill about four miles off, and upon his return, found the house falling in, and a young man whom he had hired, killed and shockingly mangled in the yard. Last night an express arrived with the account of one other man being killed in the south fork of White river. Two more are missing from the same neighborhood, and there is little doubt of their being killed also."

"The Indians, late professions of a wish for peace, were charged with treachery, and the treachery charged their intentions on a prospect of war between Great Britain and us."

"We understand that the Banking house and lot of the late Bank of the United States, was sold on Saturday last for \$114,000, to Mr. Stephen Girard."

*Baltimore, N. Y. April 18.*

Stop the press to announce the intelligence of an armed British and Indian force on the banks of Niagara river, apparently with an intention to make descent on the American side.

It is stated that the Indians are receiving supplies of arms and provisions from the British military stores at Newark; and that boats are in readiness to transport them; men across the river.

We learn that intelligence has been transmitted to Messrs. Porter and Barton, from some of their friends in Upper Canada, stating that it is advisable for them to remove their families from the river.

A messenger has been sent express from Lewistown on Niagara river to Gen. Hall of Ontario county to call out the militia immediately. The companies in this place are embarking to march at a moment's warning.

**THE ELECTION**

In this state, we do not consider as determined by the reports yet received. They are vague, and in many cases improbable, that we cannot give them much credit. Much less can we believe the monstrous account of 63 federal members of assembly elected. Our constituents are different. We hear that Montgomery is a republican; that Washington is a republican; that Winchester gives 2 republican and 1 federal member. Still we are not convinced which way the result will be. That the assembly is federal, we do not yet believe. And that it is republican, we are not yet satisfied. A few days will determine the point.—N. Y. Columbian.

We understand that Mr. Richard Crofts, of Newark in New Jersey, has obtained a patent for an important improvement, in manufacturing gun powder, whereby manual labor is saved, as the whole process in corning, separating and cleansing the powder in mills of any extent, may be confined to the attendance of a single man.

This operation of granulating, has been exhibited before competent judges, well experienced in that art, who have expressed the highest approbation of its excellence. The machinery is very simple, and can be erected at a trifling expense. Such an object should be well worth the attention of manufacturers in that line, as many advantages from its adoption will readily occur to the mind of those conversant in the business who will consider its merits.

**COMETS AND WOMEN.**

Comets doubtless answer some wise and good end in the creation—so do Women. Comets are innumerable, beautiful and beneficent—so are Women. Comets shine with peculiar splendor, but at night appear most brilliant—so do Women. Comets are enveloped with a lucid nebula, thro' which their forms are visible—so are Women. Women, through their light and elegant attire. Comets confound the most learned when they attempt to ascertain their nature—so do Women. Comets equally excite the admiration of the philosopher and the "clod of the valley"—so do Women. Comets and Women are, therefore, closely analogous; but the nature of each being inscrutable, all that remains for us to do, is to view with admiration the one, and almost to adore the love the other (female sex.)

A correspondent who was present at the regimental muster, held on Wednesday the 22d ult. at the Hickway Plains, informs us, that after the regiment was formed into a hollow square, a very patriotic and elegant address was delivered by Richard Douglas, Esq. Martial music was then struck up, and forty or fifty brave men volunteered their services to the President of the U. S. States, some of whom had fought for the liberties we enjoy. While we rejoice to see the warriors of '76 again steering forward in defence of our rights, it affords as real pleasure to behold the noble spirit evinced by their sons in this display of emulation. The volunteers of Hickway county will do honour to the State, and we hope, that while indications of early patriotism is too manifest in some portions of our State, that a sufficiency of citizen soldiers will rally, with alacrity and firmness, around the banners of independence. Let our young volunteers remember that "he who aspires to the love of virgins, should always be foremost in the rear of arms."—Ohio paper.

The Baltimore Federal Republican, and New York Evening Post need not make themselves disagreeable by their apprehensions for the republicanism of Pennsylvania. There is no hope for federalism or faction in this State. The Democracy is as firmly united, and as invincible as ever, and it has in healthful and promising appearance as at any former period. There is neither speak upon its surface, nor canker at its core. All is as it should be, therefore Messrs. Wagner & Hanson, Coleman & Co. may wipe their eyes and lay up their tragical handkerchiefs for more hopeful times. Alas! Alas! those gentlemen have fallen upon evil times.—Dona. Press.

A Canada winter!!—Extract of a letter from Boucherville, Lower Canada, to a gentleman in Salem.—"We have had the severest winter that has been known for many years. It has not rained here since last October; but the snows of Canada do not record greater falls of snow. It now is the 27th April, between 3 and 4 feet deep. The cold has been tremendous. The mercury in my thermometer sunk twice (once in January and again in February) to 25 degrees below zero. We still cross the river St. Lawrence in every direction on ice, hard as adamant."

On the 17th March, a numerous meeting of Merchants of Liverpool held for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a participation in the trade to the East Indies, the celebrated Roscoe expatiated on the present state of British commerce, and uttered this striking sentiment—"If the war is to be carried on, more immediate resources must be found than any that can be derived from the opening the East India trade. We must, above all, avail ourselves of the country!"

Mr. Elliot has at length made his report to the Executive relative to the disputed boundary between this State and North Carolina. He finds the 35th degree of North latitude to be on the top of Chatooga mountain, about 3 miles south of the place fixed on by Mr. Sturges, late Surveyor-General, and about 8 or 9 appointed to mark the dividing line between the two States; consequently we have no claim to any part of Walton county.

New-Jersey, May 4.

Captain Moran, of the ship Jane, from Linnebeck, informs us, that the ship, Hopspur, Knowles, from Baltimore for Bordeaux, was captured the latter end of March, by the British frigate Andromache, and sent into Plymouth. Capt. Knowles had dispatches from our government for the American minister in France, which the captain of the frigate seized, broke open and detained. Capt. C. went to London, and made a protest of the seizure. Mr. Russell, our charge

There is no reason to suppose that the support to government is less than at any time of late.

For a long time, we have been a single phalanx against any such aggression. We ask any man to say, whether a war can be presented without loans or taxes? Certainly not. If there were loans cannot be obtained, taxes should be laid. The government will be justified in taking all legal and moderate means to their power to enable them to carry into effect and successful operation a measure not highly featured upon, and long since proclaimed to be essentially necessary to the defence of their invaded rights.

On Friday last a detachment of fifty of Capt. Buckner's recruits left this place for Fredericktown, Maryland, under the command of Lieutenant JAMISON. Such a corps of poorly looking men, has seldom been collected in so short a time, at one place. Captain Buckner still continues the recruiting service with good prospects. We entertain no doubt but he will succeed agreeably to his wishes. There have been since the commencement of the recruiting service here, between sixty and seventy men enlisted. Many ardent young men, for the sake of their Country, for the benefit of the finally, or for escaping the Draft, will still be daily increasing.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Capt. Buckner, arrived at Salem on the Star. It is 27 days from Gottenburg, to the Messrs. Crownshields, with a valuable cargo of Russia goods. This arrival confirms the important rumour, we published a few days since, that the European system will be carried into complete effect by excluding the British from all parts of the Baltic, with out a war between France and Russia.

On Friday last a detachment of fifty of Capt. Buckner's recruits left this place for Fredericktown, Maryland, under the command of Lieutenant JAMISON. Such a corps of poorly looking men, has seldom been collected in so short a time, at one place. Captain Buckner still continues the recruiting service with good prospects. We entertain no doubt but he will succeed agreeably to his wishes. There have been since the commencement of the recruiting service here, between sixty and seventy men enlisted. Many ardent young men, for the sake of their Country, for the benefit of the finally, or for escaping the Draft, will still be daily increasing.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Capt. Buckner, arrived at Salem on the Star. It is 27 days from Gottenburg, to the Messrs. Crownshields, with a valuable cargo of Russia goods. This arrival confirms the important rumour, we published a few days since, that the European system will be carried into complete effect by excluding the British from all parts of the Baltic, with out a war between France and Russia.

On Friday last a detachment of fifty of Capt. Buckner's recruits left this place for Fredericktown, Maryland, under the command of Lieutenant JAMISON. Such a corps of poorly looking men, has seldom been collected in so short a time, at one place. Captain Buckner still continues the recruiting service with good prospects. We entertain no doubt but he will succeed agreeably to his wishes. There have been since the commencement of the recruiting service here, between sixty and seventy men enlisted. Many ardent young men, for the sake of their Country, for the benefit of the finally, or for escaping the Draft, will still be daily increasing.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Capt. Buckner, arrived at Salem on the Star. It is 27 days from Gottenburg, to the Messrs. Crownshields, with a valuable cargo of Russia goods. This arrival confirms the important rumour, we published a few days since, that the European system will be carried into complete effect by excluding the British from all parts of the Baltic, with out a war between France and Russia.

On Friday last a detachment of fifty of Capt. Buckner's recruits left this place for Fredericktown, Maryland, under the command of Lieutenant JAMISON. Such a corps of poorly looking men, has seldom been collected in so short a time, at one place. Captain Buckner still continues the recruiting service with good prospects. We entertain no doubt but he will succeed agreeably to his wishes. There have been since the commencement of the recruiting service here, between sixty and seventy men enlisted. Many ardent young men, for the sake of their Country, for the benefit of the finally, or for escaping the Draft, will still be daily increasing.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Capt. Buckner, arrived at Salem on the Star. It is 27 days from Gottenburg, to the Messrs. Crownshields, with a valuable cargo of Russia goods. This arrival confirms the important rumour, we published a few days since, that the European system will be carried into complete effect by excluding the British from all parts of the Baltic, with out a war between France and Russia.

On Friday last a detachment of fifty of Capt. Buckner's recruits left this place for Fredericktown, Maryland, under the command of Lieutenant JAMISON. Such a corps of poorly looking men, has seldom been collected in so short a time, at one place. Captain Buckner still continues the recruiting service with good prospects. We entertain no doubt but he will succeed agreeably to his wishes. There have been since the commencement of the recruiting service here, between sixty and seventy men enlisted. Many ardent young men, for the sake of their Country, for the benefit of the finally, or for escaping the Draft, will still be daily increasing.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Capt. Buckner, arrived at Salem on the Star. It is 27 days from Gottenburg, to the Messrs. Crownshields, with a valuable cargo of Russia goods. This arrival confirms the important rumour, we published a few days since, that the European system will be carried into complete effect by excluding the British from all parts of the Baltic, with out a war between France and Russia.

On Friday last a detachment of fifty of Capt. Buckner's recruits left this place for Fredericktown, Maryland, under the command of Lieutenant JAMISON. Such a corps of poorly looking men, has seldom been collected in so short a time, at one place. Captain Buckner still continues the recruiting service with good prospects. We entertain no doubt but he will succeed agreeably to his wishes. There have been since the commencement of the recruiting service here, between sixty and seventy men enlisted. Many ardent young men, for the sake of their Country, for the benefit of the finally, or for escaping the Draft, will still be daily increasing.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Capt. Buckner, arrived at Salem on the Star. It is 27 days from Gottenburg, to the Messrs. Crownshields, with a valuable cargo of Russia goods. This arrival confirms the important rumour, we published a few days since, that the European system will be carried into complete effect by excluding the British from all parts of the Baltic, with out a war between France and Russia.

On Friday last a detachment of fifty of Capt. Buckner's recruits left this place for Fredericktown, Maryland, under the command of Lieutenant JAMISON. Such a corps of poorly looking men, has seldom been collected in so short a time, at one place. Captain Buckner still continues the recruiting service with good prospects. We entertain no doubt but he will succeed agreeably to his wishes. There have been since the commencement of the recruiting service here, between sixty and seventy men enlisted. Many ardent young men, for the sake of their Country, for the benefit of the finally, or for escaping the Draft, will still be daily increasing.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Capt. Buckner, arrived at Salem on the Star. It is 27 days from Gottenburg, to the Messrs. Crownshields, with a valuable cargo of Russia goods. This arrival confirms the important rumour, we published a few days since, that the European system will be carried into complete effect by excluding the British from all parts of the Baltic, with out a war between France and Russia.

On Friday last a detachment of fifty of Capt. Buckner's recruits left this place for Fredericktown, Maryland, under the command of Lieutenant JAMISON. Such a corps of poorly looking men, has seldom been collected in so short a time, at one place. Captain Buckner still continues the recruiting service with good prospects. We entertain no doubt but he will succeed agreeably to his wishes. There have been since the commencement of the recruiting service here, between sixty and seventy men enlisted. Many ardent young men, for the sake of their Country, for the benefit of the finally, or for escaping the Draft, will still be daily increasing.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Capt. Buckner, arrived at Salem on the Star. It is 27 days from Gottenburg, to the Messrs. Crownshields, with a valuable cargo of Russia goods. This arrival confirms the important rumour, we published a few days since, that the European system will be carried into complete effect by excluding the British from all parts of the Baltic, with out a war between France and Russia.

On Friday last a detachment of fifty of Capt. Buckner's recruits left this place for Fredericktown, Maryland, under the command of Lieutenant JAMISON. Such a corps of poorly looking men, has seldom been collected in so short a time, at one place. Captain Buckner still continues the recruiting service with good prospects. We entertain no doubt but he will succeed agreeably to his wishes. There have been since the commencement of the recruiting service here, between sixty and seventy men enlisted. Many ardent young men, for the sake of their Country, for the benefit of the finally, or for escaping the Draft, will still be daily increasing.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Capt. Buckner, arrived at Salem on the Star. It is 27 days from Gottenburg, to the Messrs. Crownshields, with a valuable cargo of Russia goods. This arrival confirms the important rumour, we published a few days since, that the European system will be carried into complete effect by excluding the British from all parts of the Baltic, with out a war between France and Russia.

On Friday last a detachment of fifty of Capt. Buckner's recruits left this place for Fredericktown, Maryland, under the command of Lieutenant JAMISON. Such a corps of poorly looking men, has seldom been collected in so short a time, at one place. Captain Buckner still continues the recruiting service with good prospects. We entertain no doubt but he will succeed agreeably to his wishes. There have been since the commencement of the recruiting service here, between sixty and seventy men enlisted. Many ardent young men, for the sake of their Country, for the benefit of the finally, or for escaping the Draft, will still be daily increasing.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Capt. Buckner, arrived at Salem on the Star. It is 27 days from Gottenburg, to the Messrs. Crownshields, with a valuable cargo of Russia goods. This arrival confirms the important rumour, we published a few days since, that the European system will be carried into complete effect by excluding the British from all parts of the Baltic, with out a war between France and Russia.

On Friday last a detachment of fifty of Capt. Buckner's recruits left this place for Fredericktown, Maryland, under the command of Lieutenant JAMISON. Such a corps of poorly looking men, has seldom been collected in so short a time, at one place. Captain Buckner still continues the recruiting service with good prospects. We entertain no doubt but he will succeed agreeably to his wishes. There have been since the commencement of the recruiting service here, between sixty and seventy men enlisted. Many ardent young men, for the sake of their Country, for the benefit of the finally, or for escaping the Draft, will still be daily increasing.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Capt. Buckner, arrived at Salem on the Star. It is 27 days from Gottenburg, to the Messrs. Crownshields, with a valuable cargo of Russia goods. This arrival confirms the important rumour, we published a few days since, that the European system will be carried into complete effect by excluding the British from all parts of the Baltic, with out a war between France and Russia.

On Friday last a detachment of fifty of Capt. Buckner's recruits left this place for Fredericktown, Maryland, under the command of Lieutenant JAMISON. Such a corps of poorly looking men, has seldom been collected in so short a time, at one place. Captain Buckner still continues the recruiting service with good prospects. We entertain no doubt but he will succeed agreeably to his wishes. There have been since the commencement of the recruiting service here, between sixty and seventy men enlisted. Many ardent young men, for the sake of their Country, for the benefit of the finally, or for escaping the Draft, will still be daily increasing.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Capt. Buckner, arrived at Salem on the Star. It is 27 days from Gottenburg, to the Messrs. Crownshields, with a valuable cargo of Russia goods. This arrival confirms the important rumour, we published a few days since, that the European system will be carried into complete effect by excluding the British from all parts of the Baltic, with out a war between France and Russia.

On Friday last a detachment of fifty of Capt. Buckner's recruits left this place for Fredericktown, Maryland, under the command of Lieutenant JAMISON. Such a corps of poorly looking men, has seldom been collected in so short a time, at one place. Captain Buckner still continues the recruiting service with good prospects. We entertain no doubt but he will succeed agreeably to his wishes. There have been since the commencement of the recruiting service here, between sixty and seventy men enlisted. Many ardent young men, for the sake of their Country, for the benefit of the finally, or for escaping the Draft, will still be daily increasing.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Capt. Buckner, arrived at Salem on the Star. It is 27 days from Gottenburg, to the Messrs. Crownshields, with a valuable cargo of Russia goods. This arrival confirms the important rumour, we published a few days since, that the European system will be carried into complete effect by excluding the British from all parts of the Baltic, with out a war between France and Russia.

On Friday last a detachment of fifty of Capt. Buckner's recruits left this place for Fredericktown, Maryland, under the command of Lieutenant JAMISON. Such a corps of poorly looking men, has seldom been collected in so short a time, at one place. Captain Buckner still continues the recruiting service with good prospects. We entertain no doubt but he will succeed agreeably to his wishes. There have been since the commencement of the recruiting service here, between sixty and seventy men enlisted. Many ardent young men, for the sake of their Country, for the benefit of the finally, or for escaping the Draft, will still be daily increasing.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Capt. Buckner, arrived at Salem on the Star. It is 27 days from Gottenburg, to the Messrs. Crownshields, with a valuable cargo of Russia goods. This arrival confirms the important rumour, we published a few days since, that the European system will be carried into complete effect by excluding the British from all parts of the Baltic, with out a war between France and Russia.

On Friday last a detachment of fifty of Capt. Buckner's recruits left this place for Fredericktown, Maryland, under the command of Lieutenant JAMISON. Such a corps of poorly looking men, has seldom been collected in so short a time, at one place. Captain Buckner still continues the recruiting service with good prospects. We entertain no doubt but he will succeed agreeably to his wishes. There have been since the commencement of the recruiting service here, between sixty and seventy men enlisted. Many ardent young men, for the sake of their Country, for the benefit of the finally, or for escaping the Draft, will still be daily increasing.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Capt. Buckner, arrived at Salem on the Star. It is 27 days from Gottenburg, to the Messrs. Crownshields, with a valuable cargo of Russia goods. This arrival confirms the important rumour, we published a few days since, that the European system will be carried into complete effect by excluding the British from all parts of the Baltic, with out a war between France and Russia.

On Friday last a detachment of fifty of Capt. Buckner's recruits left this place for Fredericktown, Maryland, under the command of Lieutenant JAMISON. Such a corps of poorly looking men, has seldom been collected in so short a time, at one place. Captain Buckner still continues the recruiting service with good prospects. We entertain no doubt but he will succeed agreeably to his wishes. There have been since the commencement of the recruiting service here, between sixty and seventy men enlisted. Many ardent young men, for the sake of their Country, for the benefit of the finally, or for escaping the Draft, will still be daily increasing.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Capt. Buckner, arrived at Salem on the Star. It is 27 days from Gottenburg, to the Messrs. Crownshields, with a valuable cargo of Russia goods. This arrival confirms the important rumour, we published a few days since, that the European system will be carried into complete effect by excluding the British from all parts of the Baltic, with out a war between France and Russia.

On Friday last a detachment of fifty of Capt. Buckner's recruits left this place for Fredericktown, Maryland, under the command of Lieutenant JAMISON. Such a corps of poorly looking men, has seldom been collected in so short a time, at one place. Captain Buckner still continues the recruiting service with good prospects. We entertain no doubt but he will succeed agreeably to his wishes. There have been since the commencement of the recruiting service here, between sixty and seventy men enlisted. Many ardent young men, for the sake of their Country, for the benefit of the finally, or for escaping the Draft, will still be daily increasing.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Capt. Buckner, arrived at Salem on the Star. It is 27 days from Gottenburg, to the Messrs. Crownshields, with a valuable cargo of Russia goods. This arrival confirms the important rumour, we published a few days since, that the European system will be carried into complete effect by excluding the British from all parts of the Baltic, with out a war between France and Russia.

On Friday last a detachment of fifty of Capt. Buckner's recruits left this place for Fredericktown, Maryland, under the command of Lieutenant JAMISON. Such a corps of poorly looking men, has seldom been collected in so short a time, at one place. Captain Buckner still continues the recruiting service with good prospects. We entertain no doubt but he will succeed agreeably to his wishes. There have been since the commencement of the recruiting service here, between sixty and seventy men enlisted. Many ardent young men, for the sake of their Country, for the benefit of the finally, or for escaping the Draft, will still be daily increasing.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Capt. Buckner, arrived at Salem on the Star. It is 27 days from Gottenburg, to the Messrs. Crownshields, with a valuable cargo of Russia goods. This arrival confirms the important rumour, we published a few days since, that the European system will be carried into complete effect by excluding the British from all parts of the Baltic, with out a war between France and Russia.

On Friday last a detachment of fifty of Capt. Buckner's recruits left this place for Fredericktown, Maryland, under the command of Lieutenant JAMISON. Such a corps of poorly looking men, has seldom been collected in so short a time, at one place. Captain Buckner still continues the recruiting service with good prospects. We entertain no doubt but he will succeed agreeably to his wishes. There have been since the commencement of the recruiting service here, between sixty and seventy men enlisted. Many ardent young men, for the sake of their Country, for the benefit of the finally, or for escaping the Draft, will still be daily increasing.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Capt. Buckner, arrived at Salem on the Star. It is 27 days from Gottenburg, to the Messrs. Crownshields, with a valuable cargo of Russia goods. This arrival confirms the important rumour, we published a few days since, that the European system will be carried into complete effect by excluding the British from all parts of the Baltic, with out a war between France and Russia.

On Friday last a detachment of fifty of Capt. Buckner's recruits left this place for Fredericktown, Maryland, under the command of Lieutenant JAMISON. Such a corps of poorly looking men, has seldom been collected in so short a time, at one place. Captain Buckner still continues the recruiting service with good prospects. We entertain no doubt but he will succeed agreeably to his wishes. There have been since the commencement of the recruiting service here, between sixty and seventy men enlisted. Many ardent young men, for the sake of their Country, for the benefit of the finally, or for escaping the Draft, will still be daily increasing.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Capt. Buckner, arrived at Salem on the Star. It is 27 days from Gottenburg, to the Messrs. Crownshields, with a valuable cargo of Russia goods. This arrival confirms the important rumour, we published a few days since, that the European system will be carried into complete effect by excluding the British from all parts of the Baltic, with out a war between France and Russia.

On Friday last a detachment of fifty of Capt. Buckner's recruits left this place for Fredericktown, Maryland, under the command of Lieutenant JAMISON. Such a corps of poorly looking men, has seldom been collected in so short a time, at one place. Captain Buckner still continues the recruiting service with good prospects. We entertain no doubt but he will succeed agreeably to his wishes. There have been since the commencement of the recruiting service here, between sixty and seventy men enlisted. Many ardent young men, for the sake of their Country, for the benefit of the finally, or for escaping the Draft, will still be daily increasing.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Capt. Buckner, arrived at Salem on the Star. It is 27 days from Gottenburg, to the Messrs. Crownshields, with a valuable cargo of Russia goods. This arrival confirms the important rumour, we published a few days since, that the European system will be carried into complete effect by excluding the British from all parts of the Baltic, with out a war between France and Russia.

On Friday last a detachment of fifty of Capt. Buckner's recruits left this place for Fredericktown, Maryland, under the command of Lieutenant JAMISON. Such a corps of poorly looking men, has seldom been collected in so short a time, at one place. Captain Buckner still continues the recruiting service with good prospects. We entertain no doubt but he will succeed agreeably to his wishes. There have been since the commencement of the recruiting service here, between sixty and seventy men enlisted. Many ardent young men, for the sake of their Country, for the benefit of the finally, or for escaping the Draft, will still be daily increasing.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Capt. Buckner, arrived at Salem on the Star. It is 27 days from Gottenburg, to the Messrs. Crownshields, with a valuable cargo of Russia goods. This arrival confirms the important rumour, we published a few days since, that the European system will be carried into complete effect by excluding the British from all parts of the Baltic, with out a war between France and Russia.

On Friday last a detachment of fifty of Capt. Buckner's recruits left this place for Fredericktown, Maryland, under the command of Lieutenant JAMISON. Such a corps of poorly looking men, has seldom been collected in so short a time, at one place. Captain Buckner still continues the recruiting service with good prospects. We entertain no doubt but he will succeed agreeably to his wishes. There have been since the commencement of the recruiting service here, between sixty and seventy men enlisted. Many ardent young men, for the sake of their Country, for the benefit of the finally, or for escaping the Draft, will still be daily increasing.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Capt. Buckner, arrived at Salem on the Star. It is 27 days from Gottenburg, to the Messrs. Crownshields, with a valuable cargo of Russia goods. This arrival confirms the important rumour, we published a few days since, that the European system will be carried into complete effect by excluding the British from all parts of the Baltic, with out a war between France and Russia.

On Friday last a detachment of fifty of Capt. Buckner's recruits left this place for Fredericktown, Maryland, under the command of Lieutenant JAMISON. Such a corps of poorly looking men, has seldom been collected in so short a time, at one place. Captain Buckner still continues the recruiting service with good prospects. We entertain no doubt but he will succeed agreeably to his wishes. There have been since the commencement of the recruiting service here, between sixty and seventy men enlisted. Many ardent young men, for the sake of their Country, for the benefit of the finally, or for escaping the Draft, will still be daily increasing.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Capt. Buckner, arrived at Salem on the Star. It is 27 days from Gottenburg, to the Messrs. Crownshields, with a valuable cargo of Russia goods. This arrival confirms the important rumour, we published a few days since, that the European system will be carried into complete effect by excluding the British from all parts of the Baltic, with out a war between France and Russia.

On Friday last a detachment of fifty of Capt. Buckner's recruits left this place for Fredericktown, Maryland, under the command of Lieutenant JAMISON. Such a corps of poorly looking men, has seldom been collected in so short a time, at one place. Captain Buckner still continues the recruiting service with good prospects. We entertain no doubt but he will succeed agreeably to his wishes. There have been since the commencement of the recruiting service here, between sixty and seventy men enlisted. Many ardent young men, for the sake of their Country, for the benefit of the finally, or for escaping the Draft, will still be daily increasing.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Capt. Buckner, arrived at Salem on the Star. It is 27 days from Gottenburg, to the Messrs. Crownshields, with a valuable cargo of Russia goods. This arrival confirms the important rumour, we published a few days since, that the European system will be carried into



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For the relief of Thomas Orr.  
**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Thomas Orr be, and he is hereby confirmed in the purchase of the south east quarter of section No. eleven, township seven, & range two in the Stearnsville district, at the rate of eight dollars per acre, and that the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars paid by the said Thomas Orr on account of the purchase money of the said quarter section on the fourteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and six, shall by the register and receiver of public monies of the land office for the district aforesaid be placed to his credit, and be considered the first installment of the purchase money due on said quarter section; and that the further sum of one hundred and fifty eight dollars and eighty five cents paid by Martin Andrews, on the fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, on account of the purchase money of said quarter section, shall by the register and receiver aforesaid be placed to the credit of the said Thomas Orr, and be considered as part of the second installment, which shall become due and payable on account of the purchase money aforesaid quarter section, on the fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen; and if the said Thomas Orr shall pay the balance on the second installment on the said fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and the balance of the purchase money due on said quarter section, in two equal annual installments, in the same manner as is provided by law for the purchasers of public lands, the said Thomas Orr, his heirs or assigns, shall be entitled to a patent for said quarter section.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
 WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
 President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
 April 8, 1812.

AN ACT

For the relief of the Officers and Soldiers who served in the late campaign on the Wabash.  
**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the officers, according to the rank assigned them, and which they held on the seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eleven; the non commissioned officers and soldiers of the volunteers and militia, and the legal representatives of those who were killed or died of their wounds, composing the army that served in the late campaign on the Wabash against the hostile Indians, shall receive the same compensation which is allowed by law for the militia of the United States when called into actual service of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the officers, according to the rank which they held as aforesaid, the non commissioned officers and soldiers, of the volunteers or militia, who served in the said campaign, and who were killed or died of wounds received in said service, leaving a widow, or if no widow, shall have left a child or children, under the age of sixteen years, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to, and receive the half of the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, for and during the term of five years; and in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow, before the expiration of the term of five years, the half pay for the remainder of the term, shall go to the child or children of such deceased, where there is no widow, shall be paid no longer than while there is a child or children under the age aforesaid: Provided, That no greater sum shall be allowed in any case to the widow or to the child or children of any officer than the half pay of a Lieutenant Colonel.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every officer, according to the rank which he held as aforesaid, non commissioned officer and private, of the volunteers and militia, who served in the said campaign, and who have been disabled by known wounds received in said service, shall be placed on the list of invalids of the United States, at such rate of pension as shall be directed by the President of the United States upon satisfactory proof of such wound and disability being produced to the Secretary of War agreeably to such rules as he may prescribe: Provided, That the rate of compensation for such wounds and disabilities shall never, for the highest disability, exceed half the monthly pay of such officer, at the time of being so wounded or disabled, and that the rate of compensation to a non commissioned officer and private, shall never exceed five dollars per month; and all inferior disabilities shall entitle the person so disabled, to receive a sum in proportion to the highest disability, but no portion of a commissioned officer shall be calculated at a higher rate than the half pay of a Lieutenant Colonel.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons belonging to the said army, who may have had a horse or horses killed during the late battle on the Wabash, shall be entitled to, and receive the same thereof: Provided, That the proof of the value of such horse or horses shall be by affidavit of the quarter master of the company to which the owner may have belonged, and two other credible witnesses.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That to the heirs or legal representatives of every person who served in the said campaign, and to every person

who was wounded in the said campaign, who were purchasers of public lands of the United States, and whose lands had not, before the seventh of November, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, been actually sold or reverted to the United States, for the non payment of part of the purchase money, a further time of three years shall be allowed, in addition to the time allowed by former laws, to complete their payments; which further time of three years shall commence from the respective times when their payments should have been completed according to former laws.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
 WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
 President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
 April 10, 1812.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Thomas Wilson.  
**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Accounting Officers of the Department of War be, and they are hereby authorized and required to audit and settle the account of Thomas Wilson, for extra compensation for rations furnished the detachments of the Troops of the United States, at new posts in Louisiana, and that they allow him for any unforeseen and unavoidable expenses, which he shall adduce evidence to prove he incurred in furnishing the said rations.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
 WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
 President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
 April 8, 1812.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, to purchase of Winslow Lewis, his patent right to the new and improved method of lighting Light-houses, and for other purposes.

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, under the directions of the President of the United States, to purchase of Winslow Lewis, his patent right, to the plan of lighting light houses by reflecting and magnifying lanterns if the same shall be proved to be a discovery made by him; and to contract with the said Winslow Lewis, for fitting up and keeping in repair, any or all the light houses in the United States or the territories thereof, upon the new and improved plan of the reflecting and magnifying lanterns; or to contract with the said Winslow Lewis, for such sums as he may think for the interest of the United States, provided the sums to be allowed shall not in any case annually exceed the appropriation made for supplying the light houses establishment with oil in any given year which has passed for a term not exceeding seven years, the said Lewis covenanting, with sufficient sureties, to fit up and keep in repair all the light houses in the United States or territories thereof, on the new and improved plan of lighting light houses by reflecting and magnifying lanterns; & the same to furnish and keep in repair for a term of years not less than seven, at the sole expense of the said Winslow Lewis, and to deliver over at the expiration of the term aforesaid, all the light houses fitted up according to the new and improved plan, to the United States in good repair, he the said Winslow Lewis warranting the same to remain in good repair for seven years more, from and after the expiration of the said contract.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding sixty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry this law into effect.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
 GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
 March 2, 1812.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to "An act to raise an additional military force."

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the light dragoons shall receive the same uniform clothing as is now provided by law for the artillery and infantry, excepting one pair of gaiters and four pair of shoes, in lieu of which, each person shall be annually entitled to receive one pair of boots, and two pair of shoes.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the regiment of light artillery, shall receive the same clothing as the light dragoons, when ordered to be mounted.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the officers, excepting general officers, who may be appointed during the present session of Congress under the "Act to raise an additional military force," shall take rank in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, without regard to priority of appointment.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
 GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.  
 March 17, 1812.

JAMES MADISON.

WOOD LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale upon the premises on Wednesday, 13th day of May next, six ten acre lots of wood land, and one of nine and a quarter, all lying within four miles of Easton. The terms are—one half of the purchase money down, the residue in six months with interest, the purchaser passing bond with approved security for the payment thereof. A good and sufficient Deed will then be given. Wm. Hayward, jun. my Agent, will attend to the sale.

april 21—4 ELIZABETH NICOLS

S C H E M E

OF THE

CHESTER BRIDGE LOTTERY.

1 prize of	\$20,000	is	\$20,000
2	10,000	is	20,000
1	5,000	is	5,000
6	1,000	is	6,000
6	500	is	3,000
16	100	is	1,500
20	50	is	1,000
50	20	is	1,000
5,500	7	is	38,500

5,601 prizes, \$96,000  
 10,399 blanks, not near two blanks to a prize.

16,000 Tickets at 6 dollars \$96,000  
 Five hundred Tickets to be drawn each day.

STATIONARY PRIZES.

First drawn blank on 1st day.	\$ 100
Ditto 5th	500
Ditto 10th	500
Ditto 15th	1,000
Ditto 20th	5,000
Ditto 25th	1,000
Ditto 30th	10 000

All prizes will be subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. and punctually paid in sixty days after the drawing of the Lottery is finished.

The above scheme of a Lottery is intended to raise a sum of money to assist in building a bridge across Chester River, at Chester Town, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and is particularly recommended, as well to the citizens of Maryland, as to those of Delaware and Pennsylvania, who it is hoped will concur in promoting and facilitating the means of intercourse between the different sections of the most fertile part of the United States.

To the inhabitants of the Eastern Shore, the advantages of the contemplated Bridge are incalculable, and the Managers confidently expect from that portion of their fellow citizens particularly, all the assistance that may be necessary to enable them to commence the work in a very short time—indeed they have already received such encouragement from various quarters as authorizes them to fix on the first MONDAY of JUNE next, at Chester Town for the commencement of the drawing, which will be continued regularly.

Tickets may be had of the Managers, at their respective places of abode, of Thomas P. Smith, Easton.  
 Benjamin Chambers, } Chester Town.  
 Thomas Whittington, }  
 Richard Frisby, }  
 Thomas Worrell, }  
 James Houston, } Centreville.  
 William Chambers, }  
 James Butcher, } Church Hill.  
 William Sudler, }  
 James Brown, } Queen Ann's county,  
 Samuel Betts, } near Church Hill.

april 21—6

STATE OF MARYLAND, TO WIT:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

HENRY AUGITON, Esq. having produced to the Governor an Exequatur, signed by the President of the United States, & sealed with the seal of the said states, recognizing him as consul from His Majesty the King of Sweden, for the Port of Baltimore: Ordered, by an with the advice and consent of the Council, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State.

Given in Council at the City of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this third day of April, eighteen hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty sixth.

ROBT. BOWIE.

By the Governor, NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MADISON,

President of the United States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

HENRY AUGITON, Esq. having produced to me his commission as Consul of His Majesty the King of Sweden, for the Port of Baltimore: I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed within the United States to the Consuls of friendly powers, between whom and the United States there is no agreement for the regulation of the consular functions. In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the second day of March, A. D. 1812, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty sixth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President, JAMES MONROE, Sec'y of State.

ORDERED, That the foregoing be published twice in each week for the space of two weeks in the Whig, Federal Gazette, American and Sun at Baltimore; the Maryland Republican, at Annapolis; Bartle's paper, at Frederick Town; the Maryland Herald, National Intelligencer, and the Star at Easton.

By Order, NINIAN PINKNEY.  
 april 16, (21)—4

MAIL STAGE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has contracted to carry the Mail from Easton via Centreville to Chestertown, which makes the line of stages complete to Philadelphia;—he has furnished himself with several pair of good horses, an excellent and commodious stage for the conveyance of passengers, and a careful, sober driver, and hopes by his attention to this establishment, to ensure public patronage.

The mail leaves Easton on Mondays and Fridays at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Chestertown in the afternoon of the same days; returning, leaves Chestertown on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Easton in the afternoon. The subscriber begs leave further to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared at all times to accommodate with the best entertainment, passengers and others who may be pleased to call on him at the sign of the Fountain Inn.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, september 10—m

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annapolis, April 8, 1812.

ORDERED, That the following Proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of two weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis. The National Intelligencer, at Washington. The Star, at Easton. The American, Whig, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore. The Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hager's Town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Ck.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

ROBERT BOWIE, ESQUIRE,

Governor of the State of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it is directed by the sixth section of the supplement to the act entitled, "An act to regulate and discipline the Militia of this State, that the field officers and captains of cavalry, shall meet in the city of Baltimore, on the second Monday in March, 1812, for the purpose of fixing upon a system of cavalry tactics and trumpet soundings—and a uniform dress for the cavalry field officers of this State, whether regimental or general; and that the result of their meeting shall be forthwith transmitted to the Governor of this State, signed by the officers present, or a majority of them, who shall thereupon make the same public by proclamation:" I do, therefore, in pursuance of the said act publish the following to be the result of the meeting of the cavalry officers of this State, viz

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board, the "abstract of Colonel Herries' instructions for volunteer corps of cavalry, adapted to the use of the volunteer and militia cavalry of the United States," is the best treatise extant, or now to be procured; and that the same be adopted for the cavalry of this state. With the exception, that inasmuch as but one Lieutenant to a troop is allowed or provided for by that system, and in order that too many commissioned officers may not be placed in the Serre-file Rank:

Resolved, That the captains of troops when in squadron or line, shall take post each one horse's length in front of the centre of his respective troop; the first lieutenants on the outward flanks of the front rank of their respective troops; the senior cornets in the centre of the front rank of the squadron; the second lieutenants in serre file in the rear of the first outward flank files of their respective troops—and the junior cornet in serre file in the rear of the centre of the squadron.

And as it does not appear to us that in the "abstract" as above mentioned, the formation of a troop for parade or exercise with the disposition of its officers and non commissioned officers is provided for, Resolved, That the captains take post in the front of the centre; the first lieutenant on the left of the front rank, covered by a corporal; the second lieutenant on the right of the front rank, covered by a sergeant; the cornet in the centre, covered by a corporal; a sergeant on the right of every sub-division, except the right sub-division, covered by a corporal, or intelligent private; and the Quarter Master, Sergeant, Farrier, and Saddler in the rear.

Resolved, That it is deemed impracticable at this time for the board to determine upon proper "trumpet soundings" to be adopted by the cavalry of this state; but that lieutenant colonel Moore, and majors Ridgely and Barney, be and are hereby appointed a committee to agree upon a system of Trumpet and Bugle soundings and report the same to the Governor, which with his approbation shall become binding and obligatory upon the field officers and captains, and subalterns of all troops concerned.

Resolved, That the "uniform dress of the cavalry field officers of this state" shall consist of a black cap of beaver or polished leather, seven inches high in the crown, and one inch and three quarters more in diameter at top than bottom; with a front of leather projecting downwards, a black velvet ribbon one and an half inches wide round the upper and lower extremities of the crown; a long white plume in front, its casing concealed by black polished leather cockade, with a silver eagle in the centre grasping a thunderbolt in its talons; a white plumed band or tresse hanging in a festoon before and behind from a silver button affixed to the upper part of each side of the crown, with a double cord three feet long, and tassels of the same pendant from the button on the right side, and a tassel from that on the

left; a black stock; a coat of dark blue cloth, cape and cuffs of same, single breasted, standing collar or cape, short in the waist, narrow military skirts not to reach lower than the middle of the thigh, with three buttons on each, equidistant below the waist buttons, pockets in the folds, large bullet buttons set close in front, cape trimmed with silver lace or cord, or embroidered with silver; pantaloons of dark blue cloth, side seams and front trimmed as the coat; silver epaulettes and sword knot, red silk sash to tie on the right side; sword (not particularized) to be worn under the coat. Half boots to come to the knee with black silk tassels in front, spurs either plated or silver. Gloves of yellow buckskin, and pistols (not particularize d)

The undersigned not considering themselves authorised by the act under which they are convened, to decide upon any uniform caparison for the horses of the "cavalry field officers," they nevertheless deem it expedient and do agree to adopt the following, which they recommend to those who may not have had it in their power to attend, viz. the bridle, with a bit and bridoon; black reins, front and nose band; a bearskin, houser or schabache, trimmed with white cloth indented to be thrown over the saddle and holsters, and a breast plate and crupper.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this eighth day of April eighteen hundred and twelve.

ROBERT BOWIE.

By His Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

april 21—4

WORCESTER COUNTY COURT,

November Term, 1811.

ON application to the Judges of Worcester county court, by Parker Purnell, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five; and the several supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition, and the said Court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Parker Purnell has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland, and being also satisfied that the said Parker Purnell is now in actual confinement for debt, and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security for his appearance in this Court on the first Saturday in May Term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors.—It is thereupon ordered and adjudged that the said Parker Purnell be discharged from imprisonment, and the said first Saturday in May Term next, is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a Trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors, and it is ordered that the said Parker Purnell by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three months successively in one of the newspapers published at Easton, and also by setting up like notice at the Court House door, and at the door of one of the Taverns in New Town, three months before the said first Saturday in May Term next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before this Court on the said day to recommend a Trustee for their benefit.

Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk of Worcester County Court.

february 18—13

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 12th of this inst a black negro man named William, about 5 feet 6 inches high, aged about 4 years; he is bow-legged and has ring holes in his ears.—Had on when he went away a kersey top jacket, and a pair of linen trousers, a waistcoat made of calfskin—he may have exchanged his clothes before this time. Any person or persons taking up said negro, and bringing him home to the subscriber, if taken without this state fifty dollars; if taken without the county and in this state, thirty dollars; and if taken in this county, twenty dollars paid without delay, by the subscriber at Cratchers Ferry, Dorchester county, Maryland.

CYRUS BELL.

december 31—6m

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to my custody on the 4th inst. a negro woman by the name of SUKEY; had on when committed a mixed lindeney jacket and petticoat, appears to be about 26 or 27 years of age.—She says she is the property of William Smith of Pohatan county, Virginia. Unless she is released she will be sold for her prison fees, agreeably to law.

JOHN KEAN, Sheriff.

of Harford county.

March 13 (24)—3

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 2d March, inst. a negro man who calls himself Ignatius Waters, about fifty years of age, dim made, has a scar above his left eye, says he is a free man, and that he has a family, and lives in Baltimore, his clothing very bad. The owner, if any, will come and release him, or he will be sold for his prison fees, according to law.

EZRA MANTZ, J. C.

Frederick county, Md.

March 17 (24)—8





EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[Vol. 10.....13.]

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1812.

[No. 38.....652.]

**THE TERMS OF THE STAR.**  
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.  
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-Five Cents per square.

**FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC GOODS.**  
The subscribers have just returned from Philadelphia, with an elegant assortment of goods of the above kinds.  
Also, an additional supply of **BRITISH GOODS**, such as broad cloth, cassimeres, stockinets, white and coloured cambric muslins, &c. and an elegant assortment of ladies' parasols; all of which they will sell at reduced prices for cash.  
**THOMAS & GROOME.**  
N. B. On hand, an assortment of China, Glass, Queen's-ware, Ironmongery, Groceries, Bar Iron, Steel, Oils and Paints, &c. &c. &c.  
may 12—3

**SUPERIOR TEAS.**  
The subscriber has just received a large supply of FRESH TEAS.  
In chests, half chests, small boxes and lead canisters.  
Imported in the ship *Leda*, direct here; And superior in quality to any that has come to this country for several years. The lovers of fine Teas are particularly invited to give them a trial.

**A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF OLD WINES & LIQUORS.**  
All of which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, by  
**WILLIAM NORRIS, Junr.**  
TEA DEALER & GROCER,  
No. 66, Market-st. Baltimore.  
Who has also for sale,  
Remarkably fine BLACK TEAS, Claret, Champagne, and Burgundy Wine, in cases of 10 dozen each.  
may 12—7\*

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
Has just received from Philadelphia, a FURTHER SUPPLY OF **SPRING GOODS,** CONSISTING OF **FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES,** (well assorted.)  
Also, **BRITISH AND GERMAN GOODS,** Of various descriptions;  
TOGETHER WITH A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF **CHINA & GLASS WARE.**  
**SAMUEL GROOME.**  
may 12—4

**SPRING GOODS.**  
The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, a FRESH SUPPLY OF **SPRING GOODS,** AMONG WHICH ARE **DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES,** ASSORTED, which he will sell low for cash or country produce.  
Also, **CHINA & QUEEN'S-WARE,** With his usual supply of **GROCERIES,** &c.  
**LAMBERT W. SPENCER.**  
Easton, April 28—4

**NEW GOODS.**  
The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, a FRESH SUPPLY OF **GOODS** (ADAPTED TO THE SEASON.)  
And invites the public to give him a call.  
**ROBERT SPENCER.**  
Easton, April 28—m

**SAMUEL HOLMES.**  
Has received from Baltimore, his spring assortment of **HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY,** Cutlery, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c. which he now offers for sale on reasonable terms for cash, and invites his friends and the public to call and see them.

HE HAS ALSO JUST RECEIVED A CARGO OF **SHINGLES,** OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, and a few hundred bushels of Carolina **SEED POTATOES.**  
Which he will sell very low, if called for immediately.  
Easton, April 28—m

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
Has just received from Philadelphia, Baltimore, his SPRING ASSORTMENT OF **GOODS.**  
Which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices for cash.  
**JAMES B. RINGGOLD.**  
April 28—m

**SPRING GOODS.**  
**WILLIAM CLARK.**  
Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, his ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF **SPRING GOODS.**  
Which he will sell at a small advance for cash.  
April 28—m

**BOARDING & LODGING.**  
**MRS. S. SMITH.**  
No. 39, SOUTH-STREET, BALTIMORE, (Formerly of Dorchester.)  
A few doors below the Merchant's Coffee-House, on the opposite side of the street, informs her friends and the public, that she has opened a **BOARDING HOUSE.**  
as above, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be handsomely accommodated by the day, week, month or year, and be waited upon with an entire wish to please.  
may 12—8

**COMMISSION BUSINESS.**  
**BOARDING, &c.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed to the city of Baltimore, where he intends carrying on the **Commission Business**; selling all kinds of country produce, and purchasing all kinds of merchandise, and hopes for a share of public patronage. His office will be at Messrs. John & Aaron Leary's store, Chesapeake.  
He has also opened that large and commodious house, No. 41, South Street, for the accommodation of boarders, by the day, week, month or year.  
**MARMADUKE TILDEN.**  
April 7—8

**SAILING HOUR CHANGED.**  
THE Packet Sloop *MESSINGER*, will in future leave Easton Point precisely at nine o'clock every Sunday morning, and Baltimore every Wednesday at the same hour. The above change is requisite to ensure a short and certain passage. Said vessel is in complete order, and sails well.  
**CLEMENT VICKARS.**  
Easton Point, may 12—3

**SHOE STORE.**  
ISAAC ATKINSON has just received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's **SHOES**, of a good quality, which he offers for sale at his house (fitted up for that purpose) on Washington street, two doors south of J. Bennett's large brick building. Persons wishing to be supplied, are respectfully invited to call and view his assortment.  
may 12—3

**UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.**  
MAY 9, 1812.  
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders that an election for sixteen Directors will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY the 6th of July next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continue until 3 in the afternoon.  
**R. HIGGINBOTHAM, Cashier.**  
N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present Board are eligible for the ensuing year.  
The editors of the Easton Star, Fredericktown Herald, Republican Gazette, and Hagerstown Herald, are requested to publish the above once a week for 6 weeks, and forward their accounts for payment to  
**R. H. Cashr.**  
may 12—6

**PASTURAGE.**  
THE subscriber will take from 2 to 300 head of CATTLE, to pasture at his farm on Choptank, near Dover Ferry, where proper attention will be paid to them, and the cattle regularly penned; and counted every night, free from any charge to the owner. Persons desirous to have their cattle pastured, are invited to send them down immediately, as the marsh is now in prime order for their reception.  
**WILLIAM B. SMYTH.**  
may 12—m

**THE PARTNERSHIP**  
Of *Pere & William Wilmer* has this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
may 1, 1812—(12)—3\*

**FOR SALE.**  
A SMALL FARM, situate on the road from Dover Ferry to the Trappe, about one mile from the Ferry, containing about 67 acres, with a proportion of arable land. There is a dwelling house on the said farm. A further description is not unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase, will first view the premises. For terms, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber at Barker's landing.  
**WILLIAM COLLINS.**  
Talbot county, may 5—m

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable FARM of William Foster's, lying on the main road from Easton to Chancellor's Point, and on Belingbrook-creek, containing about 250 acres. The situation is healthy, the water good, and fish, oysters and wild fowl in abundance, in their season. The terms will be made known by applying to  
**JAMES GOLDSBOROUGH.**  
may 5—m

**FOR SALE.**  
A TAN YARD, situated in Qu. Ann's country, on the main road leading from Centreville to Queen's Town. The purchaser may be accommodated with any quantity of land, from five to sixty acres. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, near the premises.  
**THOMAS REED.**  
April 28—6

**NOTICE.**  
ALL those persons who purchased property of the Executors of *H. Edmondson*, dec'd at their sale in October, 1810, and have not yet paid for the same, are requested to take notice, that suits will be instituted on their notes to the ensuing May term, unless they shall be taken up by the 10th of next month.  
**CHARLOTTE E. EDMONDSON, Ex'r**  
**J. EDMONDSON,**  
April 28—4

**GEORGE SEWELL.**  
RETURNS his thanks to his customers for past favors, since he has been in business, and now wishes to inform them that he has just received a general assortment of

**SHOES & KID SKINS,** which he will sell and make up on the most accommodating terms that can be had anywhere in his knowledge. He also informs his customers, and those that wish to become such, that he has received a handsome assortment of leather for Boots, and will make them as cheap as can be had anywhere in the United States. The newest fashion trees and next workmen. I hope this information will cause the people to enquire where I live, which is newly opposite the Market-house, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Bromwell, saddler, where all the above can be had.  
**GEORGE SEWELL.**  
Easton, may 5—4

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscribers take the liberty to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have commenced the **Carriage & Harness Making Business,** in the village of Greensborough, in all its various branches. Painting done with neatness and dispatch. Those persons that favour the subscribers with any kind of work in their line of business, will be thankfully received, and general satisfaction will be given by  
The Public's most obedient servants,  
**JOHN CAMPER & TOOL.**  
may 5—3

**BIGLAND'S VIEW OF THE WORLD**  
PUBLISHED BY THE EDITOR, in this work on the Eastern Shore, and, respectfully informed, that the last volume is now published in and will be delivered on the Eastern Shore in the middle or end of April.

**COUNCIL CHAMBER.**  
Annapolis, April 24th, 1812.  
ORDERED, That the following letter and orders of the Adjutant General be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis. The Star, at Easton. The American, at Washington. The Star, at Baltimore. The Republican, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagerstown.  
By order, **NINIAN FINKNEY, Clk.**

**WAR DEPARTMENT.**  
April 15th, 1812  
HIS EXCELLENCY  
The Governor of the State of Maryland.

I am instructed by the President of the United States to call upon the Executive of the several States to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of 100,000 militia, officers included, by virtue of an act of congress passed the 10th instant, entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the militia of the United States."  
This therefore is to require of your Excellency to take effectual measures for having 6000 of the militia of Maryland, (being her quota) detached and duly organized in Companies, Battalions, Regiments, Brigades and Divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit, and as nearly as possible in the following proportions of artillery, cavalry and infantry: viz—one-twentieth part of artillery; one-fourth part of cavalry; and the residue infantry. There will, however, be no objection on the part of the President of the United States to the admission of a proportion of riflemen, duly organized in distinct corps, and not exceeding one-tenth part of the whole quota of the states respectively.

Each corps should be properly armed and equipped for actual service.  
When the detachment and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them, but will not remain embodied or be considered as in actual service, until by subsequent orders they shall be directed to take the field.  
Your Excellency will please to direct that correct muster rolls and inspection returns be made of the several corps; and that copies thereof be transmitted to this department as early as possible. I have the honour to be,  
Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
**WILLIAM EUSTIS.**

**HEAD QUARTERS.**  
Government House, April 24th, 1812.  
In consequence of the above call by the President of the United States, I am directed by the commander in chief of the Militia of the State of Maryland, to require of the officers commanding regiments and extra battalions, to cause immediately to be enrolled in their several districts, all able bodied free white male citizens from 18 to 45, in order more speedily to enable him to comply with this requisition.  
By order, **JOHN GASSAWAY,**  
Adjutant General.  
April 28—5

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**  
THAT the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Levin Stephens*, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the seventh day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this twenty seventh day of April, anno domini 1812.  
**ARTHUR RICH, Acting Adm'r**  
of Levin Stephens, dec'd.  
may 5—3

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**  
THAT the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Jacob Wright*, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the seventh day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from an even dividend of said estate. Given under my hand, this twenty seventh day of April, in the year eighth hundred and twelve.  
**ELISHA WRIGHT, Ex'r**  
of Jacob Wright, dec'd.  
may 5—3\*

**MARYLAND.**  
Kent County, Sc.  
ON application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Kent county court, as an associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of **WILLIAM USELTON**, of said county, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said William Uselton having satisfied me that he has resided in the State of Maryland, two years immediately preceding his application; and one of the constables of Kent county having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only—and the said William Uselton having given sufficient security for his personal appearances at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Uselton be discharged from imprisonment, and that he be causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "EASTON STAR," four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September term next—and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court-house door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court-house of the county aforesaid, at twelve o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Uselton should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors. Given under my hand, this twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.  
**THOS. WORELL.**  
may 5—4

FROM THE YANKEE.  
**WAR WITH HONOR—OR PEACE WITHOUT HOPE.**

War can never be honorable except in a just cause; and never politic but as a choice of evils. There are but few at this day—none that an intelligent public will have patience to hear—when they have just cause of war against England and France. But there are some who contend that a war with England would be objectionable on two grounds.

1st. Because both nations are not coupled together—which they allege impartiality requires, as both have offended.  
2d. Because the evils of war would be greater than those which it is intended to avoid.  
The first objection will probably be found on examination to arise from the partiality of those by whom it is made. At any rate, as a question of principle, it can have no better foundation than a very false delicacy. It supposes us under the same obligations to enemies as friends—that we are bound to act as neutrals, when compelled to assume the attitude of a belligerent nation. These scrupulous moralists who make this objection would fain make us believe that highway robbers should be treated with all the courtesy that is due to travelling companions—that if two freebooters demand our purses, we must resist neither; or deal out blows, powder and balls, or whatever fire we give them, with the same impartiality and good humor that we would exercise for our friends at the convivial board. The bare statement of such palpable absurdities precludes the necessity of reasoning upon them.

In such case the selection of the foe, is a mere question of policy, in which the principles of neutrality have nothing to do. When it becomes a national question, it is open for discussion till those who are vested with the right to declare war determine it, and when it is determined, the individuals who would interfere to avert the blow from one offender because it is not aimed at another, and find no better name than treachery for their affected impartiality. This doctrine may be offensive to some who claim to be "the disciples of Washington," but it will never be controverted by any man who understands the principles of our constitution and is determined to support them.

The second objection, if it have not more weight, requires a more detailed examination. It is admitted that the evils of a war cannot be anticipated with any precision—neither can those which it is intended to remedy. We may venture to assert with confidence, that a war against any, or every power in the world, in defence of our just rights, never can be fatal to America, unless made so by the treachery of its citizens, or the imbecility of its rulers. But what pledge can human wisdom give, that can even hope promise, for our security should we deliberately surrender our invaded rights without a struggle? The wounds of war would soon be healed & leave none but honorable scars. To shrink from the combat would be to inflict on ourselves the inevitable wounds of voluntary disgrace. Should the fortune of war compel us to retreat, the enemy would learn to respect a gallant foe, & at the worst our situation would command an honorable truce. But if we surrender without resistance, we shall find in self-provocation and the reproaches of the world, inexorable foes that will make no truce & from which we can never retreat.

In order to form a better estimate of the nature and extent of those evils for which the experience of the world, and our own government so fertile in experiments, have never been able to find any sure remedy but in war—Let us examine the summons of the invading enemy and see what are the rights and privileges which he requires us to surrender.  
We need not descend to the odious and perplexing detail of those Orders in Council which have issued from the cabinet of England the five years past, to learn the nature and extent of the sacrifices we are required to make at the shrine of its avarice. The British ministry have dispensed with the trouble of acting the hypocrite, & spared us the labor of proving them pirates. They tell us through their demi-official organ, the London Courier—

"That Great Britain has got possession of the ocean—that it must have a right to enact laws for the regulation of its own elements—to continue the trade of neutrals within such bounds, as its own rights and interest require to be drawn."  
Never was a highway robber more bold in his demand, or frank in the avowal of his intent. The maritime code of Great Britain is now reduced to three words—"Stand and deliver."

Let this subject be brought home to the understanding of every man who reflects and feels—particularly those two great classes mostly interested—our farmers and merchants.  
It is unnecessary to recur to the pages of Vattel, Grotius, Puffendorf and other civilians. Not that the great principles they inculcate are an artificial code that can be abrogated by any power on earth; but because the exigencies of the times require that these principles should be settled upon a broader and firmer basis, and claim a direct appeal from the Legislators to the laws of nature and of nature's God, written upon the heart of intelligent man whenever he is found.

The ocean, that element which England claims as her own, is with strict propriety called the highway of nations. The common rights and privileges of a high way are familiar to all.  
What should we think of the man who should call the high way his own, merely because he used it more frequently, or travelled, with a greater retinue or more extensive carriages than his neighbors? What if he should carry his arrogance so far as to require the monopoly of their trade; and seize to his own use whatever they attempted to send to market without his licence. All this England has done for years under various pretences, and claims the right to continue the practice in virtue of her power. This is in effect saying to every farmer in America—let me have your surplus produce at my own price, or I will take it by force if you attempt to send it to another market. Though the merchant who purchases & ventures at his own risk, may for a while sustain the loss of this monopoly and depredation, it must in the end fall on the proprietors of our soil. Call it piracy or what we may, so far as the merchant and the mariner are concerned—it is a tax upon our yeomanry—a tax in its most odious form, without their consent.

The question that is now put to the feelings and understandings of every American, is—Shall we submit to this most unprincipled and intolerable oppression; or shall it be repelled by its proper and only remedy—WAR?  
The object of an American war is the defence of those rights which a people determined to be free can never surrender with life. Its justice is

manifest whether waged against England, France, or both. The particular objects that ought to be kept in view, in commencing and conducting the war, will be considered hereafter.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.  
**INVASION OF CANADA IN 1775.**

To the Editor.  
Having seen in the National Intelligencer that some person wished to get information how Col. Arnold got through the wilderness to Quebec with his army from Cambridge, in 1775, from some of that party, if any were alive, I will give a short account of our march.

On the 13th of September, our detachment consisted of (as near as I can remember) fourteen companies, upwards of 60 men in each company, rank and file—Col. Arnold, Col. Green, Col. Enos, Major Bigelow, Major Meigs, Captains Morgan, Smith and Hendrick, Hanchet, Hubbard and Williams, Goodridge, Dearborn, Scott and McCobb, Thayer, Topham, Ward and Courtenay. On the same 13th September we marched from Cambridge to Newburyport, and took water from thence to Kennebec river, where our batteries were ready to load. We marched in three divisions, Arnold in front, Green in the center, Enos in the rear. The water being low, our men were constantly in the water shoving up the boats. There were three carrying places before us, we came to the great carrying place, which is about 120 miles from the mouth of said river, fourteen miles across which brings us into Dead river. Arnold came up with us. There came on a great rain, which raised the water very high and swift—it began to snow in a day; we could not get more than ten miles in a day; the men's shoes were nearly all worn out. We had not yet got to the heights of land. Our spy whom we sent on had not returned to give any information whether the Canadians would receive us or not.

It now snowed and looked like winter; our men were sick, their shoes all worn out, and they discouraged with hardships, and at the same time we grew short of provisions. Col. Arnold ordered our sick and worn out men to be sent back to Cambridge, under the command of a lieutenant; the rest to proceed on as fast as possible. The rear division became discouraged, commanded by Col. Enos, and returned back to Cambridge with four companies, bidding us farewell, not expecting to see us any more. The weather still continuing cold and snowing often, very much fatigued we arrived at the height of land, it being on the 25th October. Our men would carry the boats no further; we likewise left our tents, and our provisions were nearly gone. A carrying place of four miles brings us to Sangany creek. This creek leads into Chandler Lake. Col. Arnold leaves orders to divide our provisions, & we divide the hard money, each officer to carry part, it being heavy and our men weak. Five pints of flour were allotted to each man, and about two ounces of pork to a man. We received information by our spy that the Canadians would receive us.

We were likewise ordered to march back two miles and then steer a north-east course, which would clear us of some sunken land between us and Chandler Lake. Steering north-east carried us out of our course; we struck another lake and were obliged to go round it. We travelled in sunken land all that day till we encamped, when it snowed about two inches. Our men were now so weak that they left behind all their clothes, except what they wore. We crossed the inlet by fording, travelled all that day, and came to the trail at night much fatigued. Two boats only were carried over into these waters. Chandler is very rapid and swift. Capt. Morgan turned over his boat and drowned one man. Our men were weak and sick, and some could not travel, and were obliged to be left behind, where a number perished with hunger. We killed all our dogs and eat them, which gave us great relief. November 6th, we met early, providentially sent up by Col. Arnold. Our men could not wait to have them dressed, but drank the blood, washed the intestines, broiled them and eat them all up. Destitute of shoes and stockings, and snow on the ground, in that situation we proceeded as fast as possible to Quebec, about 100 miles further. We arrived at Point Levi, over against Quebec, on the 9th November. We collected all the boats we could in order to cross the river, two ships of war lying watching us. On the 15th we crossed in the night, and had like all to have been drowned by bad boats. We paraded our men on Abraham's Plain near day-light, the snow about two inches deep on the ground; our men and guns being in such a situation that we dare not attack the town that night, we went into quarters on Abraham's Plain, keeping out guards to stop communication with the country. The garrison finding how weak we were, are coming out to give us battle. We examine our guns and ammunition—not four rounds to a man, and but few guns that are fit for use; our retreat little to be cut off in consequence of a river a little above us not being fordable. We were obliged to retreat up the river to Point Trumbull, 25 miles above Quebec. On the 6th December General Montgomery came down with his army from Montreal; we marched to Quebec again, raised a battery on Abraham's Plain with two guns near the walls; threw a great many shot into the town, but when they brought their guns to bear upon it they stove our cannon to pieces. The 25th December was cold—a council of war was held whether to storm Quebec or not. Agreed to attack it by storm. On the 31st made our attack; but unfortunately General Montgomery was killed in the outset, which threw all the force of the garrison on us, and we were obliged to surrender ourselves prisoners. Col. Arnold was wounded in the first attack. We remained prisoners till the 11th of August, when we were sent to New York on parole, and were exchanged on the last of January, 1777.

This, sir, is only a short account, leaving out many circumstances worthy to be mentioned. The carrying places on our march amounted to near 40 miles in all. We lost about one-fourth of our men in killed in the attack. Whilst in prison we lost about one-fourth of what remained. If this short account is satisfactory to you, I shall be glad.

**SAM. BROWN.**  
Lieut. in Col. Arnold's detachment to Quebec in 1775. St. Clairsville, Ohio, April 1st, 1812.

Gov. MITCHELL arrived in town last evening from Millidgeville, and we understand, will proceed southwardly this day, for the purpose of making arrangements relative to the late transactions in East Florida. One thousand men have been ordered from the first and second divisions of the militia of this state to be holding rendezvous at a moment's warning. These steps have been taken, we are informed, in consequence of recent instructions from the general government to the Executive of our State.

**Savannah Republican, April 28.**



NEW YORK, May 13.

### VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening arrived at this port the fine fast sailing and regular trading ship **PAUL FIC**, Capt. Stanton, in 27 days from Liverpool, from whence he sailed on the 13th of April.

Mr. Joseph B. Simmons came passenger in the Pacific, & is the bearer of dispatches from our minister in France, and Mr. Russell, our Charge des Affairs in London.

A London paper of the 11th of April states, that Mr. Ruff, the messenger, had left London the day before for Plymouth, to embark for America with dispatches for the British minister, Mr. Foster.

The L'Orient squadron after being at sea 20 days, arrived at Brest, on the 20th of March, having made several prizes.

The King of England remained as well as usual, and no change had taken place relative to American affairs.

Provisions were very scarce and dear in England.—Flour was 76 shillings per barrel.—Wheat 19 shillings; and rice bore a good price.—Upland cotton 1s. to 1s. 2d.—New Orleans 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.

A war was expected between France and Russia, but the French emperor had not left Paris.

It was reported in London, that the Hornet sloop of war had sailed from France for America.

The news from Portugal is no later than hitherto received.

Petitions from Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, &c. have been sent to the Prince Regent, praying a repeal of the Orders in Council.

Capt. Stanton has favoured the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the evening of the 11th of April, and Lloyd's Lists of the 10th from which the following extracts are made.

London, April 2.

We are informed by Capt. Knowles of the Hotspur, bound from Baltimore for Bordeaux, and sent into Plymouth by the Andromache frigate, that the dispatches, after having been opened and inspected by Capt. Tobin, were sent by his lieutenant to the agent of government, at Plymouth, and delivered to the latter in that state. There were three sets of dispatches, two for Mr. Joel Barlow, and one for Mr. Lee, the American Consul at Bordeaux. Captain Knowles also informs us, that the American papers to the 25th Feb. which he had left at Plymouth, state that the commercial intercourse bill was referred to a committee, and that the general opinion was that it would be passed. Mr. Foster had several interviews with Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Little Belt.

April 4.

Regular sets of Monitors to the 28th ult. inclusive have been received. They are perfectly silent respecting the probability of the Emperor's leaving Paris, and almost equally so with regard to the affairs of the Peninsula.—They contain the particulars of the new armistice concluded between the Turks and Russians, among other articles of which the subsequent are extracts.

Paris, March 24.

The following are stated to be the conditions under which the armistice between the Imperial Russian and Turkish armies have been assented to.

"1. The armistice shall be in force during the space of 45 days, unless both parties shall mutually consent to its abrogation before the expiration of that period.

"2. During the period stated, no hostile measures shall be undertaken by either party, or by the troops of the allies of either, but the two armies shall occupy the positions they now hold, without molestation.

"3. The provisions of the above articles shall apply equally to the fleets of the two powers, as soon as the respective commanders shall be made acquainted with it.

"4. If any acts of aggression shall be committed by detachments from either army before they shall have been informed of the present convention, such acts shall in no respect be deemed as authorised by their superiors empowered to consent to the armistice.

"5. During the period for which this armistice is to be in operation, reinforcements may be received by either party, which reinforcements shall be bound by the general engagement.

"6. Since it appears to be for the mutual interests of both powers that peace on honorable terms should be concluded, commissioners shall be appointed to arrange the preliminaries, which, if approved, shall be afterwards ratified by the sovereigns of the two empires."

Venice, March 14.

"The four sail of the line on the stocks of our arsenal will be fit for sea by the month of June next.

The Eclipse has arrived from Baltimore, having been captured and sent into a British port. She left the place of her departure on the first ult.

The Board of Trade, in conformity to the wishes expressed by a committee of Merchants have it in contemplation to permit licenses to be issued for the ports of Hamburg and Tonningen, on similar conditions to those recently granted for the ports of France.

We are sorry to learn, that Admiral Sir Sydney Smith is dangerously ill.—His complaint is a slow fever, which for a long time has preyed upon his constitution.

We understand that 18 homeward bound merchantmen were discovered entering the port of Malaga together; the greater part of which it was reported, had been captured by French privateers.

Arrived, the American schooner Betsey, J. Hinch master, from Nantz, with a cargo consisting of silks, cambrics, brandy, &c. bound to Boston, late from Benzarce, detained and sent in there

few days since, by the Nieman and Madusa frigates.

The Emperor of Austria has issued a rescript to the states of Hungary, in which he, in substance, states that under existing circumstances he cannot desist from the demand he has made of 12,000,000 in money for the wants of the empire.

Importation of corn.—Corn to the amount of twelve millions sterling was imported into England in 1811, nine of which were paid by the licensed barbers, and the other three millions in specie.

Petitions against the orders in council.

The petition from Leeds had from 16 to 17 thousand signatures. That from Birmingham was signed by 20 thousand persons in four days—and required 150 feet of parchment; and on Friday last, at a meeting of merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of Sheffield and the neighbourhood, held at Town Hall, resolutions respecting petitioning parliament to advise his royal highness the prince regent to rescind the "orders in council" were passed, and petitions, the same, in substance as those lately presented to the regent, were voted.

April 8.

We have received Cadiz papers to the 25th ult. South has left the lines before that city and proceeded in the direction of Seville. The French began to bomb Cadiz on the 13th, and their fire was continued daily, but without effect. There being a great scarcity of provisions in Andalusia, the whole coast of Spain, from Puerta Santa Maria to Ayamonte, has been declared in a state of blockade, the more effectually to distress the French before Cadiz, and prevent their receiving supplies by sea.—The new constitution has been finally settled and sanctioned by the cortes.—The 18th article settles the succession in the throne of Spain, in which especial care is taken to exclude the Bonaparte dynasty.

Seven or eight of our sail of the line were off Brest when the French squadron must have reached that port, but the weather was so hazy and the gales were so strong, that they stole in unperceived. Our squadron was under the command of Sir H. B. Neale, and commodore King.

Five sail of French line of battle ships are said to have dropped down the Scheldt to Flushing ready for a start.

April 10.

French papers to the 3d, 4th and 5th inst. were received in town last night. In the Monitor of the 3d inst. we find, not only a confirmation of the rumoured march of the French Imperial Guard from Spain, but a boasted deduction from that movement of the resistless power of France. Four regiments of this chosen body are said to have arrived in Paris, almost at the moment that the intelligence of their march from Spain had been announced. It is probable that the intelligence of their approach was studiously concealed, with a view to give eclat to their appearance, and thus silence the remarks that might be elicited, by a comparison of this retrograde movement, with the memorable fulmination, "that ere a few short weeks are past, not a village in the peninsula should be unsundered." The Imperial Guard has been followed by six Polish regiments—but the important deficiency produced in the French armies in Spain, by the retirement of these regiments, is, as it seems, to be immediately supplied by fresh regiments, which had already passed Toulouse, Rochelle and Toulon.

April 11.

Two Anhalt mails arrived this day.—One of them has bro't the following letter, which is of the first importance, if authentic. It is strange however, that if Russia had declared war against France, prior to the 28th of March, it was not known at Gottenburg on the 4th instant.

Carlsham, March 28.

"Things here are very unsettled. In consequence of a war between Russia and France, people know not what to do. We have received the Russian declaration of war against France: it is dated the 19th ult. and, as might be expected, enumerates many acts of aggression committed by the common enemy.—But I have not time to transcribe it.

"A letter of the 12th March, dated from Konigsberg, states that France brings into the field 436,000, the one half of which is in full march."

Silesia is declared neutral; & the French have abandoned the Oder, but have occupied Colberg, Pillau and Memel. Berthier and Davoust have the command.

The Earl of Fingal arrived in town from Ireland on Monday last. Several others of the Catholic delegates have followed; and Mr. Hay their Secretary, arrived on Thursday. Mr. Hay is the bearer of the Catholic petitions, and the address to the Prince Regent.—The Protestant petitions are also in a complete state of preparation.

We are sorry to find that disturbances have broke out at Manchester, Carlisle and Bristol. Those at the first of these places have been produced by an attempt to obtain an address to the Prince Regent, congratulating his royal highness upon his approval of Mr. Percival and his policy. That the late harvest in England was deficient, we admit; and that in Ireland the potatoes, the great article of food among the mass of the people, have fallen short one third, is, we understand, also admitted. For this visitation of providence no man has ever blamed ministers, as their parasites and advocates, in their venal prints have stated. It should, however, be remembered, that during the present year, our imports of corn from America have been very trifling; from the Baltic inconsiderable; and from France, where there appears at present to be an absolute scarcity, they have entirely ceased; and

what may still operate on the market, all these sources of supply are likely to remain closed. Here, then, we have not, it is true, the origin of the scarcity, but the aggravation of it and the prevention of the remedy. It is the policy of ministers, whose orders in council have stopped those supplies and resources which America affords, which we have uniformly deprecated, and to a weak and stupid attempt to obtain from the people of Manchester their approbation of this policy, we owe the recent disturbances in that town. In these proceedings the Regent may see, as in a mirror the shape and proportions of his ministers, & the place which and their system hold in public opinion.—They cannot say this is a single case. "They know the feeling is general, for not one popery address have they been able to procure; and even in some of the few congratulatory ones which have been presented to the Regent on his government, the praise is only partial, & the orders in council are carefully omitted.

Letters from Manchester, received this morning say that the disturbances in that town had entirely subsided.

The House of Commons were last night chiefly occupied in another discussion of the gold coin bill, and its extension in Ireland. The bill went through a committee, after the house, in a division of 87 to 26, had negatived an amendment moved by Mr. Parnell, to delay the proceeding 14 days, in order to afford time for a select committee to inquire into its operation on the landed interests of that country. In the course of the debate, the Chancellor of the Exchequer took an opportunity of stating the amount of the revenue in taxes for the last year, ending the 31st of April current. From this it appears, that though the customs have fallen off, the excise has improved to the amount of about 600,000£ including, however, the product of a new duty, calculated to raise about 400,000£. The totals are—

Excise, 1812—17,930,000£.

1811—17,399,000£.

The general amount of the whole taxes of the country has diminished about a million, as confessed by the Right Hon. Gentleman who stated that of 1812 to be 61,330,000£; while that of 1811 was 62,136,000£.

Last night Mr. Ruff, the messenger, left town for Plymouth, where he will embark for America with dispatches to Mr. Foster.

(From the Correspondent, of the 21st March.)

Whilst England foolishly declares, that, in virtue of her orders in council, the European continent is blockaded; this continent, of her own accord, shuts her ports, & blockades the English fleets, leaving them exposed to all the fury of the elements.

In the mean time, another continent takes similar measures to those of England, to extend and completely execute her system; she must blockade, not only all the ports of Europe, but also those of the two hemispheres, and of the whole world, in countries which her usurpations have not yet despoiled of their flag and means of defence. It is no longer the old continent, which is to be conquered, or defended; the new world must also be preserved from her attacks. The powerful hand which is accustomed to open to our soldiers the roads to victory, and to mark out to states, conquered or protected, new boundaries, more requisite to the wants, of the people or the interest of sovereigns. This hand has also pointed out to commerce a new route; and commerce hastens to set upon it.—The great obstacles which old habits presented have been vanquished; all difficulties will soon disappear; it is easy to foresee that our commercial relations with the Levant, by Illyria, will produce by examining what have been the results of this commerce in 1811.

Courier Office, two o'clock.

We have just received the following letter from Carlsham, March 22:—

"We have the Russian declaration of hostilities of the 19th ult. and a letter of the 15th dated Konigsberg, which says, that France brings into the field 135,000 Frenchmen.

"There are besides 300,000 Austrians, Prussians and Saxons. Buonaparte and the King of Prussia are expected at Konigsberg, at the army, 100,000 strong. Massena commands the Prussian army. The Prussian court is gone to Breslau.

"Silesia is declared neutral. The French occupy Colberg, Pillau, and Memel.

Paris, April 3

On the 20th of March, there were publicly burnt in Square Napoleon, in Leghorn, about 230,000 francs worth of English goods.

Paris, March 25.—Some days ago six Polish regiments passed through this town. They came from Spain, and took the route for Paris.

Brest, March 29.—Vice admiral Altemano, who on the 9th instant left L'Orient with 4 sail of the line and 2 corvettes, after taking several prizes, anchored in our roads this day.

JOHN MARTIN.

This unfortunate man was convicted at the Court of Oyer & Terminer held in this City before his honor Mr. Justice Spencer, and Judges Ten Eyck, Moore and Tiffany, on Friday last; and was thereupon sentenced to imprisonment in the State prison in this State, at hard labour, for the term of TEN years.

He was indicted for offering bribes to Silas Holmes and Nathaniel Cole, Esqrs. members of Assembly with intent to influence their votes in favor of the Bank of America, & Six Million Bank. Messrs. Holmes & Cole were called as witnesses; and they proved most satisfactorily that the accused had made them various offers of different times. He offered Mr. Holmes \$500 and

a handsome present to vote for the bill a few minutes before he voted on the first enacted clause; to Mr. Cole he offered \$300 to vote for it. Martin's free and voluntary examination taken before Justice Merchant, and Justice Canfield, was also given in evidence; that at the instance and request of — he had made corrupt overtures to no less than six members of the Assembly including Messrs. Holmes & Cole. Mr. Foot, his counsel seized on the circumstance stated by the witnesses and also in the examination, that Martin promised the others with "if they could see it right to vote for the bill then they should receive the emoluments he held out," and he insisted that this qualification prevented the offers from being criminal. He also contended that members of the Legislature were not inhibited from voting in cases where they expected to derive an interest from their votes, and he inveighed against former instances of equally improper conduct in members and others; he relied much on the exemplary piety and morality of the defendant, as proved by several of the witness s[il]l

Mr. Woodworth, who acted in behalf of the State, denied these positions, and considered the case too plain for discussion.

The charge of the presiding Judge was full and decided; he stated to the Jury the heinousness of the offence, that it struck at all our security for life, liberty & property; that the qualification of the proffer of bribes "if they could see it right," was a mere device to gild the bait, that a bribe thus offered was equally corrupt, because the reward held out was the very mean to make the party attempted to be bribed, see it right; and that it produced the same effect in influencing the vote of members; that the two witnesses were unimpeached, corroborated by the defendant's voluntary confession, and that if the Jury believed the witness and the defendant's own confession, they could not hesitate. That the defendant's former goodness of character would not avail him against these united proofs; and that if the defendant was to be believed, he had been seduced to the perpetration of the offences, but if so, he was equally amenable to the law. The Jury retired, & in about 15 minutes returned with a verdict of GUILTY.

A full report of this interesting trial is expected to be laid before the public. It is the first conviction under the statute of the 7th of April, 1806.

This conviction discredits the sagacity of those Editors, who pronounced the charge of bribery to be "ALL SMOKE," and it is hoped will have a salutary and lasting effect.

Albany Republican.

### INTERESTING TRIAL.

We have just received a letter from a friend at Annapolis, which, as it contains a narrative of proceedings and a decision in a court of law, rendered important by our present attitude and the "prospect before us," we have taken the liberty of taking some extracts from it. The Editor needs no comment to explain it.

Sun.

Annapolis, May 3, 1812.

"On Saturday the 23 of this month, a cause was tried at Annapolis, which evinces the anxious and earnest desire of federalism to obstruct the recruiting service, and compel us to submit to Britain.

"Trott, who had been enlisted the day before by Lieut. Kearney, was brought before the court, which was then in session, under a habeas corpus. The affidavit on which the habeas corpus issued, stated, that he had been enlisted by Lieut. Kearney contrary to the laws of the U. States, and was then held in confinement by said Kearney contrary to the laws of his country. This affidavit was in itself inadequate to ground a motion for a writ of habeas corpus on, being of a general nature and not comprehending a specific illegal cause of detention. No counsel appearing at the time on behalf of the U. States, (for so it may properly be called, although Lieutenant Kearney was the nominal defendant) the court granted the writ. I was glad myself that the court adopted this method of bringing the merits of the case before them. The writ was returned, in substance, that the plaintiff was legally enlisted, being above the age of twenty one years, and that he had received a pair of shoes as a part of the bounty.

"Judges Harwood and Ridgely on the bench.

"Mr. Magruder and Mr. Boyie appeared for Trott; and Mr. Shaaff, who associated Mr. Boyle with him, for the U. States. Expectation appeared to stand on tiptoe while this important argument took place, and every federalist was seen exulting in his anticipated triumph. I feel ashamed while I thus expose the baseness of my countrymen.

"The first question was, whether the return of the habeas corpus was proper, being unaccompanied by an affidavit?—The court determined this question in favour of the defendant, and ruled the return good. The next question for the consideration of the court was, that as Lieut. Kearney had not yet received his commission, he was not authorised by law to enter on the recruiting service. The instructions of colonel Winder, and the secretary of war's letter to Lieut. Kearney notifying his appointment, were read. Lieutenant Clark, of the regiment of artillery in the old army, was examined to prove the usage of the army and the war department in the recruiting service. This was overruled.—The third question was, whether, as Trott had not signed the roll nor given his receipt, he could be considered as enlisted. This was deemed by the court immaterial. The court then proceeded to the fourth question, whether, for some time, which was not determined, he was considered as enlisted, he was remanded back to his

Noyes was disappointment to evident

in the face of federalism, while the triumph of republicanism was equally great. By this decision five thousand recruits were saved to the country, and bounty money and pay to the amount of 150,000 dollars. There is a defect somewhere; by the negligence, or incapacity, or unusual pressure of business, the secretary of war has risked the loss of all the recruits. In this city, every man is taken by the federalists to prevent the recruiting service. Whenever a man is found disposed to enlist, the royalists and British partisans dissuade him from it. But notwithstanding all their malicious and sinister exertions, the service goes on well."

NORFOLK, MAY 4.

The political affairs of our country being such, that an appeal to arms in support of our independence can no longer be delayed, nothing further remains for the general and state governments but a vigorous preparation for the event. Viewing with the liveliest sensibility, the defenceless state of our Eastern frontier, the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth gave his immediate attention to the subject, and with a patriotic zeal for the service of his country, determined forthwith on inspecting in person, the military strength, natural situation, &c. of the lower counties, that he might with greater certainty provide for their defence. Such prompt attention on the part of the Governor to the welfare of his fellow citizens, deserves, and will insure him their highest confidence and approbation.

On Friday last his excellency reviewed the 54th regiment of this borough, and inspected the arms. He expressed much pleasure at the police and discipline of the corps in general, & particularly the volunteers.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

As a testimony of their respect and esteem for their distinguished fellow citizen JAMES BARLOW, Governor of this State, the inhabitants of Norfolk prepared an elegant DINNER on Friday last for his entertainment. On no similar occasion do we recollect having seen so numerous and respectable an assemblage.—Miles King, Esq. Mayor of this Borough, acted as President, and Seth Foster, Esq. as Vice President. Harmony, the result of generous feelings, characterised the whole company, and rendered the enjoyment of each individual complete.—The following toasts were drank, followed by appropriate music and discharge of cannon.

1st. Our beloved country.—The cradle of the infant Hercules of freedom.

2d. The President of the United States, the Congress and Heads of Departments.

3d. The Army and Navy of the United States.

4th. The memory of WASHINGTON.

5th. THOMAS JEFFERSON, our revered fellow citizen.

6th. The memory of GEORGE CLINTON, the late Vice President—he has descended to the tomb full of glory and full of honor.

7th. The Commonwealth of Virginia.

8th. The Union of the States.—It will be preserved, although Britain "has audaciously laid her bloody and unhallowed hands upon this ark of our political salvation."

9th. The Militia of Virginia in requisition.—When it must act, may it endeavour to emulate the bright example of our ancestors.

10th. The people of the United States "united with one common sentiment when it is compelled to make the last solemn appeal of nations."

11th. War.—Not wanted nor feared by the people, is now their chosen alternative, when there is no other but an ignominious submission.

12th. The approaching crisis.—It will exhibit to the world the sublime spectacle of a free and brave people rising in arms to defend the invaluable heritage derived from their ancestors.

13th. Our oppressed countrymen on board the floating dungeons of Britain—Their cries and groans call aloud for revenge.

14th. Our brethren on the Western frontier—their valour will avenge the blood which dyed the waters of the Wabash.

15th. The freedom of the Sea.—The bravery of our tars will teach Britain that what she denies, we will assert and maintain by force.

16th. The Patriots of Florida, like our revolutionary forefathers, they have asserted those rights so dear and invaluable to mankind—May success crown their struggle for freedom.

17th. The Lamp of Liberty.—May it shed its benignant rays over the whole Western Hemisphere.

18th. The American Fair.

When the 7th Toast ("The Commonwealth of Virginia") was drank the Governor rose and delivered the following elegant and animated Address, which was received with unbounded satisfaction and applause.

Gentlemen,

I should do great injustice to my feelings were I not to present to you my sincere thanks for the polite attention and friendly regard which, in your goodness, you have shewn me since my arrival amongst you. I beg you to believe, that your kindness towards me has been received with great sensibility; that it will make an indelible impression on my mind, the remembrance whereof I shall cultivate with the most unshaken constancy. Called as I have been, by the voice of my country, to a share of its confidence, and placed in a situation to guard the peace and welfare of the Commonwealth, I have not been unmindful of the course of event—or their probable issue.—America has drunk of the cup of humiliation to its dress; as she has receded, her enemies have advanced in insults & injuries. Still to recede, would be infamous.—Far, then, must be the result. Under this impression I tread with solicitude the men of Virginia for the purpose of discovering what part required most the aid of the government. There was no difficulty in deciding, that if we should be involved in the calamities of war, the eastern part would be most exposed, and Norfolk in particular, on account of its importance, and the facility with which it may be approached. I lost no time in presenting these considerations to the view of the general government, and in requesting that a full share of the national protection might be dispensed to this portion of the State.

It is due to the executive of the United States to declare, that they were warm in their expressions of attachment, and, that in the event of a serious catastrophe they should not be wanting in their attention to the claims of the eastern frontier of Virginia. The executive of the State feel the utmost solicitude for your safety, and steps have been already taken, and will be indefatigably pursued, as far as the limited means under their control will permit, to place you in a respectable posture of defence; and should it become necessary to call forth the military force of the State, I will place myself at its head, and identifying my fate with that of my country, I will avenge her wrongs or perish in the conflict. That solicitude which was heretofore the result of duty, is now increased by sentiments of gratitude, and the ardour of friendship. It is not flattery, but an act of justice to declare, that I look with entire confidence to the courage and patriotism of the citizens of Norfolk, that in the event of an appeal to arms, they will develop an energy proportionate to the occasion, and display a firmness which is the characteristic of freemen when fighting the battles of their country. I beg leave to assure you, that the moment which shall separate me from so much hospitality and friendship as I have received at your hands, will be to me one of sincere re-



get. However widely we may be separated by time or accident, you will forever maintain a high grade in my affection; and I shall never cease to supplicate a good Providence to dispense to you a large share of its blessings, so that your prosperity and happiness may continue to increase till time itself shall be no more.

William Lindsay, Esq. then rose, and made an eloquent and suitable reply; after which the company retired, and the necessary arrangements having been made, waited with respectful attention on his excellency to his lodgings.

May 6.  
The United States troops now at Fort Norfolk, we understand, are to embark immediately in a steamer for New York. For Norfolk is to be re-garrisoned with a portion of the drafted militia, consisting of Capt. Ott's company of artillery, from the 5th regiment, Norfolk Borough; Capt. Day's company of light infantry from the 7th regiment, Norfolk county, and Capt. (Joger's) company of artillery from the 21st regiment, Gloucester county.

## FOR THE STAR.

### TO THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Some months have now elapsed, since the subject of a Domestic Manufactory was presented to your consideration, as an object uniting public benefit with private interest. To many of you, the practical operation of such a system, is a novel thing; you can be, and that only imperfectly, acquainted even with the theory, though common sense and the common principles of calculation, may give just grounds for the expectation of its success. You have lately too selected your directors, and doubtless anxiously await the exhibition of the scheme they are to lay before you.

From the character of the gentlemen it will be presented upon cool and candid investigation, having with all due regard to private emolument, a view to its public utility: for they are intimately connected. If conducted on a plan calculated to promote that end, to give facility to its springs, vigor to its operations, such will be its relative importance to every branch of business, and particularly the agricultural part, as to secure the assistance of a very powerful body of men, whose wealth, industry, punctuality and interest, must give stability to its duration and certainty to its success. But should it be cramped at its onset, should its springs be guided by the partial hand of apparent prudence, should cautious policy that will not risk a farthing where every thing is to be gained, govern your directors in the plan they are to propose, and in that you are to adopt, the spirit that gave birth to this endeavor to free us from the impositions of mercantile avarice, and render us independent of foreign aid, becomes dead, and your charter and subscription books had much better be cast into the flames than we should exhibit to our citizens a trifling plan, whose final completion, whose utmost success will not merit pursuit.

A domestic factory, even on the scale the capital allows, has more advantages in it, than at first strikes the perception of most men. The agriculturalist, the merchant, the mechanic of the town and the adjacent counties will sensibly feel its effects, in the case it will afford in disposing of the various articles of consumption, the exchange of unwrought for wrought commodities, the cheapness of supply and facility of communication. I mean not to pursue these and other advantages through their various ramifications; suffice it to observe, the value of property throughout the county, and particularly near the metropolis, the hark stock, the bridge stock, nay, every kind will be increased proportionally to its prosperity.

On what then does this prosperity depend? Upon a judicious selection of such branches of manufactures as are of most general utility; the arrangement and application of such labouring machinery as are suitable to the various kinds; a power capable by its force of acting at once upon the whole system.

By your charter, cotton, linen and woollen will be, and from their intrinsic value ought to be, a principal article of manufacture. In order to have these upon an enlarged and at the same time economical plan, some such power as that I have spoken of must be applied; else will they be "costly more than their worth," for the application of powers to machinery is perhaps the most expensive part of any factory. Such a power does exist, and it is steam, and steam is capable of acting at the same time, not only on cotton, linen and woollen factories, but on various other species.

Now it is it should (as upon investigation it will be found, that an establishment on a general plan of the above kind, will not be sufficient to exhaust your capital, a question of great importance to us all arises. On what shall be applied the surplus?

Various lucrative and important subjects immediately present themselves; but of these many are unattainable from the confined state of our capital—some are attainable, and of these I recommend beyond all question as infinitely the most valuable in point of general convenience and private advantage, the erection of a steam mill.

The first (its general convenience) renders it a prominent object. Situated as it is presumed the factory will be, in or very near Easton, its advantage to a numerous body of mechanics and laboring citizens, cannot fail to be very great, affording them a necessary provision, with greater facility, and of consequence cheaper, than they can get any where else. And who is there possessed of the feelings of a man and an American, that does not wish to see every comfort administered to those, who, in the best times, struggle through difficulties. Poverty has distresses, which it is incumbent on the rich to alleviate, whenever they have the power; and little does he merit the favour of his citizens, or the high and ennobling epithet of "Patriot," who neglects so fair an opportunity of administering to their wants.—To afford them a constant supply of meat, "the staff of life"—to regulate its price, and put beyond the reach of avarice and extortion, which has so often ground them to the earth; these are not the least of the advantages to be derived from a Steam Mill.

I love the man who acts from principle, who makes his words and his actions tally, as much as I esteem him who professes to be the "people's friend" only to be popular.—To agriculturalists it will not unreasonably afford a good market for their grain, and the manufacture of their crops into meal and flour—and the exportation on their own account is an immense saving, where otherwise there is loss. I mean not exportation to foreign countries, but to Baltimore. Yes—that place, which affords so unsteady, so chancel a market for wheat and corn, is infinitely better as a market for flour. Why should I however expend time in enumerating its general convenience to the inhabitants of Talbot?—As to myself, I confess, I must suspiciously regard him, who opposes its establishment. Some motive beyond the interest of the company prompts it—it will be well to have an eye to the real one.

The private is no less striking than the public advantage. Milling is a very safe and lucrative operation, when constant employment can be had, even in the ordinary small way; but when carried on by steam, and largely, the trifling expense of fuel and immensa saving of labour, swell the net profits to a large amount. There is not a doubt, but that a very large sale can be had for ten times the amount of flour manufactured here for exportation.—Family consumption affords a source of e-

Such promises to be the object offered to public consideration—put it to fair trial, and with the blessings of a benefited community, you will conjoin private satisfaction, and private gain.

molument well deserving attention. It is known to all who are conversant in the business, that the flour made up by the Baltimore and Western mills is too closely ground for family use. Their object is to make the most of their wheat, and while the trade of Baltimore calls for so great an exportation, the wants and conveniences of home consumption are disregarded. From experience I know that flour made on this shore, of choice wheat, is preferred by many persons in the city, and an establishment of this kind is an object worthy to be desired. Flour properly prepared, would bring from 150 to 250 cents per barrel, and that upon more than a thousand. This statement may appear large, but I am satisfied on various accounts of its correctness.

Again—If enquiry is made, it will be found, that the original cost of fitting up a large and first rate steam mill, capable of running six pair of stones, into full and complete operation, will not exceed ten thousand dollars: But to the Stockholders even this will be decreased. The Factory will be calculated for other business than a steam mill, the same engine may be used for all! the same building!! and part of the same machinery!!—A large house may be built at proportionably a less expense than a small one—So that combining that for the woollen, linen, and cotton, with that for a steam mill, must render the original cost much less than if they were separate and distinct.



On Wednesday last the House of Representatives of the United States, passed the following Resolution: "That the Speaker be directed to address a letter to each Member of the House now absent, requiring his attendance in his seat forthwith."

On Tuesday the senate rejected the resolution of Mr. Pope, for repealing the non-importation act, and rescinding the proclamation of the President of the 2d of November, 1810. For its passage; for its rejection 15 votes. It is said that Mr. Pope and Mr. G. W. Campbell spoke on the resolution: they were both in favor of war, but differed on the question immediately before the senate. Federalism begins at last to believe that government mean "to try the tug of war!"

Patriotic.—On Saturday last the company commanded by Captain John M. Bradstreet, of the 3d regiment of N. York Artillery, were ordered to parade for the purpose of drafting eleven men, being the quota required from that company. The company being formed, the captain stated to the men the object of the parade; informing them that volunteers would be accepted in lieu of drafted men. Whereupon the company, consisting of nearly fifty men, unanimously volunteered their services to the President of the U. S. unconditionally, to be employed wherever their country should most need their services.

N. E. Pub. Ad.

## THE LOAN.

We are happy to state, that the subscriptions to the Loan authorized by the Congress, at their present session, amounted, during the two days the books were open, viz. on the first and second days of May, to about six millions of dollars. No doubt, therefore, that in the course of a few weeks the whole stock in market will be taken up; at least before it is wanted for the current expenditure. We do not see upon what ground some of the Federalists so loudly exult at what they term the failure of the Loan. Without stopping to analyse the motive which would induce exultation at such a circumstance, had it really occurred, we deny that there has been any failure. Had not a cent of the loan been subscribed, the result would only have proved that money could obtain more than 6 per cent. per annum for their money. Federalists should recollect that their attempts, during the administrations of Washington & Adams, to borrow money at 6 per cent. proved wholly abortive—so much so that not a dollar was ever subscribed under an act authorizing a loan of five millions at 6 per cent. When the general government is compelled to resort to loans at eight per cent. to obtain money, we will acknowledge that the federalists will have reason to exult (admitting for argument's sake such a matter to be a fit subject of exultation) that the credit of the general government, under a Republican administration, is reduced as low as it stood during the period to which we have already referred, when, to save the government from absolute disgrace, a resource was had to loans at 8 per cent. Comparisons are said to be odious; but, contemplating the amount of subscriptions to the present loan, we certainly feel some justification at the result, when we compare it with the utter inability of any administration, before this day, to borrow a cent from individuals at an interest of 6 per cent. When we have more room to spare, we shall again advert to this subject.—[Nat. Int.]

## APPOINTMENTS.

By the Governor and Council, May 9, 1812.  
Jonathan Pinkney, captain; Daniel Wells, jun. 1st lieutenant of an artillery company attached to the 5th brigade.

Joseph Sands, captain, William S. Green, lieutenant, of a company, 22d regiment Anne Arundel.

Samuel Maynard, captain, John Brewer, lieutenant, of a company in the 22d regiment, Anne Arundel.

Adam Flick, lieutenant, of a company, 47th regiment.

James Hall, captain, Richard C. Downes, lieutenant, of a company in the 35th regiment Queen Anne's.

John Hachett, jun. captain, Joseph B. Sparks, lieutenant, of a company in the 35th regiment Queen Anne's.

William Blackmore, ensign of captain Snider's company, 5th regiment Washington.

James Schenck, ensign of captain Barnett's company, 11th regiment Washington.

William Richardson, adjutant, extra battalion, Hford.

Michael Whiteside, quartermaster, do. do. John Wiggins, ensign of captain Quail's company, do. do.

Matthew Howlett, ensign of captain Albert's company, do. do.

Thomas Hewitt, captain, Samuel B. Darden, lieutenant, William Frelund, ensign, of a company, 4th regiment, Talbot.

William Hargrave, ensign of captain Colton's company, extra battalion, Caroline.

Selby Bell, captain, Henry Jump, lieutenant, John Jump, ensign, of a company extra battalion Caroline.

Henry Dowell, ensign of captain Thomas Reynolds's company, 31st regiment, Calvert.

Thomas Warner, ensign of captain Haslett's company, 39th regiment, Baltimore.

Samuel Cole, captain, Andrew E. Warner, lieutenant, of a company, 39th reg. Baltimore.

George Hemmicks, captain, William Tylard, lieutenant, John Berger, ensign, of a company, 39th regiment, Baltimore.

John Rothrock, captain, John D. Miller, lieutenant, Erasmus Uhler, ensign of a company, 39th regiment.

James C. Carey, captain, William Mackey, lieutenant, extra bat. Dorchester.

Jacob Councilman, lieutenant, John Gibbons, ensign of captain Retnald's company, 36th reg. Baltimore.

Thomas B. Hynson, lieutenant, Elijah Beck, ensign, of captain B. Copper's company, 21st regiment, Kent.

William Graves, captain, Major Smith, lieutenant, Middleton, ensign, of a company, 21st regiment, Kent.

Joseph Brown, 2d lieutenant, John Beck, ensign, of captain Wick's company, 21st reg. Kent.

Robert Dunn, lieutenant, John Collins, ensign, of captain Hodges's company, 21st reg. Kent.

Grafton Marsh, surgeon's mate, 39th regiment, Baltimore.

James Couden, surgeon's mate, 51st regiment, Baltimore.

CAVALRY OFFICERS.  
Thomas B. Hall, adjutant to colonel Frisby Tilghman's regiment. William Hammond, surgeon, do. do. Henry Strause, quartermaster, do. do.

Gerard N. Causin, captain, Samuel Greenwell, 1st lieutenant, John F. Ford, 2d lieutenant, of a troop of horse attached to the 4th regiment, cavalry district.

James Forrest, captain, do  
Walter Tenifer, cornet of captain Stonestreet's troop, 4th regiment, cavalry district.

Nathaniel P. Causin, captain, Daniel Jenifer, 1st lieutenant, of a troop of horse, 4th regiment, cavalry district.

Bennett Jarrett, captain, Josias Jenkins, 1st lieutenant, John M. Gaw, 2d lieutenant, Micajah Merryman, cornet, of a troop of horse attached to the 7th regiment, cavalry district.

Robert H. Goldsborough, captain, William Hamilton, jun. 1st lieutenant, Edward N. Hamilton, 2d lieutenant, Philemon W. Hensley, cornet, of a troop of horse attached to the 9th reg. cavalry district.

Daniel Martin, captain, William Dickinson, 1st lieutenant, Isaac Bowdell, 2d lieutenant, James Claydon, cornet, of a troop of horse attached to the 9th regiment, cavalry district.

Theodore Hodgkin, lieutenant colonel, 31st regiment, Calvert.

John T. Mason, judge of the levy court, Washington county, vice J. Price, resigned.

Edward Mattingly, appointed justice of the levy court, St. Mary's county, vice John G. Ford, removed to Washington.

Inspectors of Tobacco in St. Mary's county.  
At Chaptico—Clement Briscoe.  
At Leonard Town—John Stone.  
At Llewellyn—Edward Maddox.

MINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

Norfolk, May 6.  
NAUTICAL DESPATCH.  
The United States frigate U. S. has undergone a thorough repair at the Navy Yard at this place. Her guns, gun carriages, water casks, ammunition and provisions were landed, her top masts struck, every article of rigging, spars, &c. taken from her, and her mizen mast unshipped. She was overhauled from stem to stern, thrown down, caulked, sheathed and coppered. After her hull had received every necessary repair, a new mizen mast was shipped, and she was rigged fore and aft, her guns, &c. put on board again, and the ship is now in complete order for sea.

The frigate U. States was hoisted out on the 25th of last month, and on this day she is ready, with every thing on board, and will probably be at sea in two or three days.

The United States is one of the finest frigates that ever swept the deep; her crew is composed of the flower of our brave tars; her officers are all men of metal and experience, and her commander is the gallant Demarsh, whom fame has already crowned with imperishable laurels.

Liverpool, 13th April, 1812.  
The following is an extract from an eminent mercantile house in Liverpool to a merchant in this city, of which the editor saw and read the original—dated

"From the extravagant price of all kind of provisions, the low classes in this country are, as you will readily believe, in a state of great and unexampled distress. The want of employment has deprived them of all means of procuring the necessaries of life; nearly one fifth of our population is now reduced to such a degree of want as to be dependent upon the public bounty. Under circumstances of so great hardship, a spirit of turbulence and insubordination prevails in many parts of the country; such is our situation at this moment, and there yet appears nothing in the prospect of foreign relations, calculated to remove the gloomy picture which affairs at home and abroad present to our view."

We have conversed with a gentleman lately from England, whose means of information are very extensive, and he informs us, that serious apprehensions were entertained of a scarcity of the article of grain throughout the kingdom. In consequence of this the supplies to their armies on the peninsula would be greatly restricted, if not entirely suspended.

[Philadelphia Gazette.]  
We have received Halifax papers to the 24th ult. It was reported, the French frigates Andromache and Andina had taken a sloop of war—A ship of 400 tons has been driven on shore at Port Nova, near Cape Breton. She was loaded with oak, timber and staves, timber marked M. A French frigate called L'Orient, is said to have been spoken in lat. 40, in Feb. Recruiting of soldiers for the defence of Canada, was commenced at Halifax, but without success, business being brisk there.

Bot. Pal.  
Chillicothe, May 2.

CAPT. WILLIAM KEYS' company of Volunteers left this place for Dayton, on Monday the 27th ult. at which place they are to receive their arms and ammunition. Another company of volunteers from major Dawson's battalion passed thro' this town on the same day, and who are to pursue the same route. On Wednesday last, two other volunteer companies from Scioto county, also passed thro' this town and who will proceed immediately to Dayton.

His Excellency Wm. C. C. Claiborne has been re-appointed by the President, Governor of this Territory for the three ensuing years.

Ocean paper.  
Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated April 13, 1812.

"With respect to the probability of the removal of the Orders in Council, we scarcely know what to say, the Ministers have certainly declared their determination to continue them; but it is now said, that Lord Sidmouth, who has joined the administration, has done it on the condition that these Orders should be modified or repealed."

how far this may be correct we know not, but independent of this, we think there is a probability of their repeal from the voice of the people being raised against them. Petitions for their removal have gone from most of the manufacturing towns, where the laboring classes begin to be clamorous. "In London the prices of wheat and flour have again advanced above their former standard."

Yesterday morning arrived in this city GEN. DEARBORN, commander in chief of the northern army. His arrival was announced by a federal salute.

Albany Reg. 5th.  
Washington Benevolent Societies!

It is stated upon undoubted authority that Robert Lenox, who was the British agent for the Jersey Prison Ship, that pandemonium of American suffering during the Revolutionary War—that polluted vault of tyranny which proved the loathsome grave of so many brave defenders of Freedom.—We say, it is stated as a fact, which stands uncontradicted, that this same Robert Lenox is now President of the "Washington Benevolent Society" in the city of New York, from whence the whole plan and their principles emanated!!—What think you of this, ye Whigs of '76? What think you of a stream which flows from so polluted a source? Think you that this Lenox, this British agent of the Jersey Prison Ship has become a disciple of Washington, a man of benevolence! As well might "the Ethiopian change his skin or the Leopard his spots!" N. Star.

PATHEtic.  
When the arm of a tender wife pillows the head of a faithful husband, when she wipes from his brow the dew of dissolving nature, when eye meets eye, and in mute eloquence announces the drooping of an agonizing heart; then it is the victor of the world surrounds us with a scene that humanity wants fortitude to sustain.

DIED, on Thursday last, Mr. Major Penny, of this town.

CAVALRY ORDERS.  
THE Members of the Association to form a Troop of Horse at Easton, are requested to meet punctually at Mr. Peacock's tavern, on TUESDAY, next, 26th May, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.—The attendance of every individual member, and of all who wish to become members, is earnestly desired, as the Troop will on that day be organized and the non-commissioned officers appointed.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
may 19—3

PUBLIC VENDUE.  
By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, WILL be sold at public vendue, at Easton, on TUESDAY, 2d of June next, all the personal property of Elenor Ridgway, late of Talbot county, dec'd. consisting of beds, bedsteads and furniture, one corner cupboard, one mahogany table, six silver table spoons and ladle, one looking glass, and other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of six months will be given on all sums ever six dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—for all sums of and under six dollars the cash will be required. The sale to commence at 2 o'clock, on the Court House Green. Attendance given by

JOHN VICKERS, Adm'r  
of Elenor Ridgway, dec'd.  
may 19—3

LOOK TO THE RIGHT,  
AND VIEW A GREAT BARGAIN FOR SALE.  
By virtue of an order from the Honorable the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, on SATURDAY, the 15th of August next,

WILL be exposed to public sale, a small but valuable FARM, lying in Caroline county, near the division line of Dorchester county, late the property of HENRY CHARLES, deceased, containing 111 1/2 acres of Land, on the following terms—A credit of one, two, and three years will be given, the purchaser giving his bond with two approved sureties, for ensuring a punctual payment of each instalment as it becomes due; that is to say, one third of the purchase money, and interest thereon, to be paid within 12 months from the day of sale—one other third to be paid with interest from the day of sale within two years, and the remaining third with interest within three years from the day of sale. The soil is particularly kind to the growth of wheat, corn, tobacco, &c. The proximity of this farm to navigation, houses of worship, and the goodness of roads, must greatly enhance the value. The public are invited to view the farm.—Attendance will be given by

JACOB CHARLES, Trustee  
for the sale of said farm.  
may 19—13

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY  
FOR SALE.  
THE subscriber wishing to leave the county, will sell that valuable Farm and Property, where he now resides, situated in Caroline county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, containing about 450 acres of LAND, all lying together, and in a compact form—250 (or thereabouts) of which are cleared and in cultivation, the residue in valuable timber. This property, in some respects, has singular advantages over the neighbouring and most of land in our county—on the whole of it there is not a swamp, pond of water, or an acre of washy land. Also, there is running through the middle of said property, one of the very finest branches in the county, heavily timbered with oak, poplar, maple, ash, and all kind of low land timber, affording a stream of water equal to any on the Eastern Shore, which to a farmer is of the greatest importance, an account of his stock; and on each side thereof is a deep rich soil, which may be profitably put into low land grass, or be a never failing source of manure to the upland.

The property is high, and dry by nature, together with what has been done by art: there is not an acre of it, which after the heaviest fall of rain that we have had for six years past, retained water 48 hours. The soil is ranked with the best in the county; it is kind and well adapted to the production of wheat and corn, and favourable to the growth of clover, and all kinds of grass. The subscriber is confident, from the favourable result of the experiments which he hath made, that by a proper mode of the use of clover and plaiater, the poorest parts thereof may be reclaimed.

The improvements are valuable—The buildings are lately built, or lately repaired, and consist of a two story frame dwelling house, wall built and of the best materials, with two rooms and an entry on the lower floor, three and an entry on the upper, and a roomy garret, and cellar throughout—with a wing to one end, of a story and an half, which is appropriated as a pantry and cook-room, with good lodging rooms above for domestics;—together with a milk house, meat house, quarter, barn, corn crib, stable, carriage house, cart house, and poultry house; with a well of the best water in the county, very convenient, and an orchard with fences all in good repair and order.

This property is situated in the most healthy, respectable, pleasant and thick settled part of the county, convenient to navigation and good markets. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase, will view the property. For terms, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

HENRY DRIVER  
may 19—4

FOR SALE  
A HANDSOME NEW CIG.  
Finished in the best manner, and of the best materials. Apply at the shop of

HOPKINS & SPEDDEN.  
Easton, may 19—2

HUGH RICE,  
HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE,  
A large and general assortment of  
LEATHER,  
And other materials, which will enable him to execute such orders for Boots as he may be favoured with, in the best manner, at the shortest notice.  
may 19—3

NOTICE.  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Elenor Ridgway, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those having claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated, to him for settlement.

JOHN VICKERS, Adm'r  
of E. Ridgway, dec'd  
may 19—3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
THAT the subscriber has obtained letters of administration on the estate of Col. Obadiah Garey, late of Talbot county; and letters de bonis non on the estates of David D. Barrow, and Henry Barrow, late of Dorchester county. All those indebted to either of the said estates, and those who have claims against said estates, are requested to bring them forward legally authenticated—and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to JONATHAN GAREY, of Easton, who is authorized to settle the said estates. As the subscriber is desirous to settle the estates as quick as possible, those indebted must make immediate payment.

ELIZABETH GAREY, Adm'r.  
may 19—m

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.  
April 30, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS.  
The commander in chief of the Militia of Maryland, having been called on by the President of the United States in virtue of an act of the Congress of the United States passed the 10th inst. entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the Militia of the United States" to organize, arm and equip according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, six thousand of the Militia of Maryland, (the State's quota) to be detached and duly organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances would permit, and in the proportions in the call specified, to comply with the demand of the President of the U. States, I request of you, that immediately you call on the Major-General of the third division of the Militia of Maryland, that with promptness and despatch, he furnish by draft or otherwise 2,250 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: three companies of Artillery, each containing fifty men; three troops of Horse, each containing thirty five men; three regiments of Infantry, containing eighteen hundred and twenty four men; and three companies of Riflemen, containing two hundred and twenty men, the proportion of that division. That you call on the Major-General of the second division, that with promptness and despatch, he furnish by draft or otherwise 2,175 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing fifty five men; three troops of Cavalry, each containing thirty five men; three regiments of Infantry, containing eighteen hundred and seventy four men; and two companies of Riflemen, containing one hundred and fifty men;—and also that you call on the Major-General of the first division, that with promptness and despatch he furnish by draft or otherwise 1,538 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty five men; two troops of Horse, each containing forty men; two regiments of Infantry, containing twelve hundred and sixteen men; and two companies of Riflemen, containing one hundred and fifty two men. That you also require of the respective Major-Generals, that they cause immediate returns to be made of the men, designating those which may be drafted, and those who may volunteer their services. It is important that the returns be made immediately after the men are obtained, that they may be organized, armed and equipped, and exercised by the officers that will be set over them, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Congress, and in virtue of which the requisition is made, in order to be in readiness to move at a moment's warning.

ROBERT BOWIE.  
Government House, April 30, 1812.

You are directed to have immediately forwarded to the several Major-Generals of Maryland, the inclosed general orders, with a request that they may be promptly complied with and executed.

I am, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
ROBT. BOWIE.

The above orders have been accordingly forwarded to the respective major generals.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen.  
The following is the number of officers to be appointed out of each division of the Maryland Militia, to command the quota of troops called for by the President of the United States.

For the Division commanded by Gen. Winslow.  
ARTILLERY.  
2 captains, 4 lieutenants.

HORSE.  
1 major, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 cornets.

INFANTRY.  
2 colonels, 4 majors, 20 captains, 20 lieutenants, 20 ensigns.

RIFLEMEN.  
2 captains, 4 lieutenants.

For the Division commanded by General Winter.  
ARTILLERY.  
2 captains, 4 lieutenants.

HORSE.  
1 major, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 cornets.

INFANTRY.  
3 colonels, 6 majors, 30 captains, 30 lieutenants, 30 ensigns.

RIFLEMEN.  
2 captains, 4 lieutenants.

For the Division commanded by General Smith.  
ARTILLERY.  
3 captains, 6 lieutenants.

HORSE.  
1 major, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 cornets.

INFANTRY.  
3 colonels, 6 majors, 30 captains, 30 lieutenants, 30 ensigns.

RIFLEMEN.  
3 captains, 6 lieutenants.

JOHN GASSAWAY, A. G.  
The above to be published five times in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer at Washington; the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Star at Easton; the Republican Gazette at Fredericktown; and Maryland Herald at Hagerstown.

may 19—5

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.  
WAS LOST, on the main road, between Easton and the residence of the subscriber, in Island Creek Neck, on Tuesday the 12th inst. a large Red Morocco Pocket Book, much worn, containing a sum of money and a number of papers of no use to any person but the owner. Whoever will deliver the pocket-book with its contents to Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton, or the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES CLAYLAND.  
may 19—3



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To enlarge the limits of the State of Louisiana.

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in case the Legislature of the State of Louisiana shall consent thereto all that tract of country comprehended within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at the junction of the Iberville, with the river Mississippi, thence along the middle of the Iberville, the river Amite, and of the Lake Maurepas and Ponchartraine to the mouth of the Pearl river; thence up the eastern branch of Pearl River to the thirty first degree of north latitude; thence along the said degree of latitude to the river Mississippi; thence down the said river to the place of beginning, shall become and form a part of the said State of Louisiana, and be subject to the constitution and laws thereof in the same manner, and for all intents and purposes, as if it had been included within the original boundaries of the said State.

**Sec. 2.** And be it further enacted, That it shall be incumbent upon the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, in case they consent to the incorporation of the Territory aforesaid within their limits, at their first session, to make provision by law for the representation of the said Territory in the Legislature of the State, upon the principles of the Constitution, and for securing to the people of the said Territory, equal rights, privileges, benefits and advantages with those enjoyed by the people of the other parts of the State, which law shall be liable to revision, modification and amendment by Congress, and also in the manner provided for the amendment of the State Constitution, but shall not be liable to change or amendment by the Legislature of the State.

**H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.**  
**WM. H. CRAWFORD,**  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 14, 1812.  
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

Giving further time for registering claims to lands in the eastern district of the Territory of Orleans.

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person or persons claiming lands in the eastern district of the territory of Orleans, who are actual settlers on the land which they claim, and whose claims have not been heretofore filed with the register of the land office for the said district, shall be allowed until the first day of November next to deliver notices in writing, and the written evidences of their claims, to the register of the land office at New Orleans; and the notices and evidences so delivered within the time limited by this act, shall be recorded in the same manner, and on payment of the same fees, as if the same had been delivered before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight; but the rights of such persons as shall neglect so doing within the time limited by this act, shall so far as they are derived from, or founded on, any act of Congress, ever after be barred and become void, and the evidences of their claims never after admitted as evidence in any court of the United States, against any grant derived from the United States.

**Sec. 2.** And be it further enacted, That the register and receiver of public monies of the said land office at New Orleans, shall have the same powers, and perform the same duties, in relation to the claims, thus filed before the first day of November next, as if notice of the same had been given before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight, except that their decision shall be subject to the revision of Congress. And it shall be the duty of the said register and receiver to make to the Secretary of the Treasury a report of all the claims thus filed with the register of the land office, together with the substance of the evidence in support thereof, with their opinion and such remarks thereon as they may think proper; which report, together with a list of the claims which in the opinion of the register and receiver ought to be confirmed, shall be laid by the Secretary of the Treasury before Congress, at their next session, for their determination thereon. The said register and receiver shall have power to appoint a clerk, whose duties shall be the same, in relation to the claims filed as aforesaid, as was required of the clerk to the board of Commissioners for adjusting claims to lands in the said district, and the said register, receiver and clerk shall each be allowed fifty cents for each claim filed according to this act, and on which a decision shall be made, whether such decision be in favor of or against the claim; which allowances of fifty cents shall be in full compensation for their services under this act.

**H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.**  
**WM. H. CRAWFORD,**  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 14, 1812.  
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

For the organization of a corps of Artificers.

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be attached to the quarter master general's department, and subject to the orders of the officers thereof, a corps of artificers, to consist of one superintendent to be appointed by the President of the United States, four assistants, two master-masons, two master carpenters, two master blacksmiths, two master boat-builders, two master armors, two master-saddlers and harness makers, twenty

house carpenters, five ship-carpenters, twenty blacksmiths, sixteen boat-builders, sixteen armors, twelve saddler and harness makers, and twenty four laborers, to be selected from the privates of the army, when authorized thereto by the commanding general or engaged from among the citizens by the superintendent.

**Sec. 2.** And be it further enacted, That the pay of the superintendent of artificers, shall be forty five dollars per month, three rations per day, and forage for one horse; that the pay of the four assistants, be each thirty dollars per month and two rations per day; that the pay of the twelve master-workmen be, each thirty dollars per month and one ration and one half of a ration per day; that the pay of the other workmen be each sixteen dollars per month and one ration and one half of a ration per day.

**Sec. 3.** And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the superintendent of artificers, to render a correct report, once each month, of the corps to the quarter master general, and on oath to make out the pay roll thereof; which pay roll shall be examined by the quarter master general, or, in his absence, by one of the deputy quarter masters, and by him be countersigned; and faithfully and without delay to execute all such orders as he may receive from the Secretary at War, any officer of the quarter master's department, or from the officer commanding in the field or garrison to which his corps or any part thereof may be attached.

**Sec. 4.** And be it further enacted, That this corps shall be engaged for and during the term of three years, unless sooner discharged by the President of the United States.

**Sec. 5.** And be it further enacted, That for defraying the expenses that may be incurred in the execution of this act, the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

**H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.**  
**WM. H. CRAWFORD,**  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
April 23, 1812.  
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

For the relief of William Hubbell.

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorized and required to allow to William Hubbell, one of the collectors of the excise tax, the sum of one thousand and eighty two dollars, fifty-one and an half cents, as a credit (on account of uncollected revenue and stationery) against the judgments which have been obtained by the United States, against the said William Hubbell.

**H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.**  
**WM. H. CRAWFORD,**  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 23, 1812.  
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary for the Department of War to exchange lands with the Ursuline Nuns, in the city of New Orleans.

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary for the Department of War be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to exchange the lot of ground situate in the city of New Orleans on which the Military Hospital of the United States stands, with the Ursuline Nuns of said city, whose convent adjoins or is near the same, for such other lot or lots of ground, in said city of New Orleans, or in its vicinity, owned by the said Nuns, as in the opinion of said Secretary, shall be conveniently situated for a Military Hospital, and of equal value with the said lot on which the said Hospital now stands including the value of said hospital.

**Sec. 2.** And be it further enacted, That in case of such exchange, the Secretary for the Department of War is hereby authorized and empowered to make, execute and deliver, in behalf of the United States, to said Ursuline Nuns, or to such person or persons as they may designate, a deed or other instrument in writing, therein and thereby conveying to them all the right and title of the United States in and to the said lot of ground aforesaid, reserving, however, to the United States, the use of the said Hospital, for such time as he shall judge necessary; and the Secretary for the Department of War, is hereby also authorized to take and receive from the said Ursuline Nuns, or from such person or persons, as may be authorized in their behalf for that purpose, a deed or deeds or other instrument in writing, conveying to the United States a good and sufficient title to the lot or lots of ground, which he may agree to take in exchange; and which deed or deeds, or other instrument in writing, shall contain the necessary covenant to secure the United States in case of any failure of title thereto.

**H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.**  
**WM. H. CRAWFORD,**  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
April 23, 1812.  
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

Resolution on the subject of Arts and Manufactures.

**RESOLVED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to employ a person to digest and reduce to such form, as shall be deemed most conducive to the interests of the United States, a statement of the number, nature, extent, situation and value of the arts and manufactures of the United States, together with such other details connected with these subjects as can be made from the abstracts, and other documents, and returns reported to him by the marshals, and other persons employed to collect information in conformity to the second section of

the act of the first of May one thousand eight hundred and ten, and such other information as has been or may be obtained which the subject will admit of; and that he report the same to Congress.

**H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.**  
**GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.**  
March 19, 1812.  
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

**RESOLUTION** granting permission to the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to use the books in the Library of Congress.

**RESOLVED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, be and they are hereby authorized to grant the use of the Books in the Library of Congress to the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, at the times, and on the same terms, conditions and restrictions as members of Congress are allowed to use said books.

**H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.**  
**GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.**  
March 2, 1812.  
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

In addition to the act entitled "An act to raise an additional military force," passed January the eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby empowered to cause to be enlisted for the term of eighteen months, unless sooner discharged, such part of the light dragoons, artillery and infantry, authorized by the act entitled "An act to raise an additional military force," as he may deem expedient: *Provided*, the whole number so to be enlisted for eighteen months shall not exceed fifteen thousand, any thing in the said recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

**Sec. 2.** And be it further enacted, That the non commissioned officers, musicians and privates so to be enlisted shall be entitled to the bounty of sixteen dollars, & the same pay, clothing and rations, the same provisions for wounds or disabilities, and to all other allowances (the bounty in land excepted) provided by the said before recited act for the non commissioned officers, musicians & privates who may be raised under the same, and shall be held to perform the same duties, & be subject to the same rules & regulations.

**H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.**  
**WM. H. CRAWFORD,**  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
April 8, 1812.  
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

Authorising the departure of ships and vessels from the ports and harbors of the United States, in certain cases.

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any ship or vessel which heretofore has been, or which hereafter may be chartered and laden on account of the government of the United States, shall be permitted to depart from the ports and harbors of the United States, and the territories thereof, any thing in any former law to the contrary notwithstanding.

**H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.**  
**WM. H. CRAWFORD,**  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
April 27, 1812.  
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, near Church Hill, Queen Ann's county, on the 26th day of April, a male woman named Henrietta, about twenty-two years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, round shoulders, has two scars in her face; she is fit and stout made, with a short and thick neck, round flat face, lips when talking. The clothing she took with her was, one suit of kersey striped red, blue and white, with one old suit of the same colours; one gingham dress; one white muslin dress; one dimity petticoat; one muslin petticoat, with several other articles of apparel. Any person taking up said negro, and bringing her home, or securing her in any jail so that I get her again, if taken in this county, shall receive 20 dollars; if taken out of the county and in this State, 30 dollars; and if taken out of this State, the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid.

may 12—3\*

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, on the 21st day of April last, a negro man who calls himself Harry Dudley; his height is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches, stout and well made, a good countenance, says he is about 23 years of age, has a scar on his left arm. His clothing when committed were a smoke coloured cloth coat and pantaloons, a linsey-woolsey waistcoat, and a homespun linen shirt. Says he belongs to the widow Ann Carter, near Winchester in Virginia. The owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees agreeably to law.

**EZRA MANTZ, Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland,**  
may 5 (12)—3

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the first of January last, a dark mulatto negro man, who calls himself Robert Brown. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, large eyes and sharp face. His clothes cannot be described, as he took a number with him. 30 dollars will be given if taken in the state, and secured so that I get him again; and the above reward if out of the state, and if brought home or secured in Centerville jail, all reasonable charges paid.

**ELIZA C. GOLDSBOROUGH,**  
Kent Island, may 5—300m

APPROVED GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable, PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR,  
**T. W. DYOTT, M. D.**  
Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh.  
**SOLD WHOLESALE & RETAIL,**  
IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY,  
AT HIS FAMILY MEDICINE WAREHOUSE,  
North East corner of Race & North second streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

*Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health—* (price \$1 50.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the whooping cough, asthma, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S.

*Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or, Nature's Grand Restorative,* (price \$1 50) is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety in youth, and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful angustions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and loins, hiccup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

*Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops,* (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lambs, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

*Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters—* (Price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventative and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so afflictive to families, residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor to the human frame, numbing instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the bark and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced & witnessed their happy effects.

*Dr. Robertson's Infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges,* a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

*Dr. Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills—* for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

*These Pills,* if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholera, pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hydropic and hysterical complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

*Dr. Dyott's patent 10th Ointment—* for pleasesness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.—Price 50 cents per box.

*Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops.* Price 50 cents.

*Circassian Eye Water,* celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—Price 50 cents.

*Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops—* (Price two dollars.)

*The Vegetable Balm of Life—* (Price one dollar.)

*The Balm of Iberia—* Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c. (Price two dollars.)

*The Restorative Dentifrice—* For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.

*Mahy's Plaster Cloth,*  
**APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED BY**  
**DR. B. RUSH,**  
**DR. P. S. PHYSICK.**

And by all the most eminent Physicians in Philadelphia.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor. **T. W. DYOTT, M. D.**

A fresh supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by Messrs. **THOMAS & GROOME,** Easton, Where Pamphlets containing Certificates of Cures, &c. may be had gratis,  
march 24—122wly

S C H E M E OF THE CHESTER BRIDGE LOTTERY.

1 prize of \$20,000	is \$20,000
2 . . . 10,000	20,000
1 . . . 5,000	5,000
6 . . . 1,000	6,000
6 . . . 500	3,000
15 . . . 100	1,500
20 . . . 50	1,000
50 . . . 20	1,000
5,500 . . . 7	38,500

5,601 prizes, blanks, not near two 10,399 } blanks to a prize.

16,000 Tickets at 6 dollars \$ 96,000

Five hundred Tickets to be drawn each day.

STATIONARY PRIZES.

First drawn blank on 1st day,	\$ 100
Ditto . . . 5th	500
Ditto . . . 10th	500
Ditto . . . 15th	1,000
Ditto . . . 20th	5,000
Ditto . . . 25th	1,000
Ditto . . . 30th	10,000

All prizes will be subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. and punctually paid in sixty days after the drawing of the Lottery is finished.

The above scheme of a Lottery is intended to raise a sum of money to assist in building a bridge across Chester River, at Chester Town, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and is particularly recommended, as well to the citizens of Maryland, as to those of Delaware and Pennsylvania, who it is hoped will concur in promoting and facilitating the means of intercourse between the different sections of the most fertile part of the United States.

To the inhabitants of the Eastern Shore, the advantages of the contemplated Bridge are incalculable, and the Managers confidently expect from that portion of their fellow citizens particularly, all the assistance that may be necessary to enable them to commence the work in a very short time—indeed they have already received such encouragement from various quarters as authorizes them to fix on the first MONDAY of JUNE next, at Chester Town for the commencement of the drawing, which will be continued regularly.

Tickets may be had of the Managers, at their respective places of abode, of Thomas P. Smith, Easton.

**Benjamin Chambers,** } Chester Town.  
**Thomas Whittington,** }  
**Richard Frisby,** }  
**Thomas Worrell,** }  
**James Houston,** }  
**William Chambers, Centerville:** }  
**James Butcher,** } Church Hill.  
**William Sudler,** }  
**James Brown,** } Queen Ann's county,  
**Samuel Betts,** } near Church Hill.  
april 21—6

EARTHEN & STONE WARE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has resumed the superintendence of the

POTTING BUSINESS,

(which he has had conducted for three years previous to the 10th of June, 1811, by a partner) and that he is using his best endeavours to keep a supply of neatly Enamelled Ware, and also to manufacture certain kinds as substitutes for those imported Wares. Any of his former customers, or others, would please call and view his assortment, at his manufactory, near Market street Bridge, (and back of No. 3, Granby street, Old Town) or leave their orders, if most convenient, with Gilpin & Brown, 18, Chesapeake; James & William Martin, County Wharf; William McDonald & Son, or Geo. Blackstone, Bowley's Wharf—which will be thankfully received, and speedily attended to, by **DAVID BROWN.**

Baltimore, april 21—20w3

N. B. My object in part for advertising, is that many orders designed for me, have been handed to others through mistake. **D. B.**

MAIL STAGE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has contracted to carry the Mail from Easton via Centerville to Chestertown, which makes the line of stages complete to Philadelphia—he has furnished himself with several pair of good horses, an excellent and commodious stage for the conveyance of passengers, and a careful, sober driver, and hopes by his attention to this establishment, to ensure public patronage.

The mail leaves Easton on Mondays and Fridays at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Chestertown in the afternoon of the same days; returning, leaves Chestertown on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Easton in the afternoon. The subscriber begs leave further to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared at all times to accommodate with the best entertainment, passengers and others who may be pleased to call on him at the sign of the Fountain Inn.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, september 19—m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 12th of this inst a black negro man named *Faيمان*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, aged about 4 years; he is bow-legged and has ring holes in his ears—Had on when he went away a kersey top jacket, and a pair of linen trousers, a waistcoat made of califikan—he may have exchanged his clothes before this time. Any person or persons taking up said negro, and bringing him home to the subscriber, if taken without this state fifty dollars; if taken without the county and in this state, thirty dollars; and if taken in this county, twenty dollars paid without delay, by the subscriber at Cratchers Ferry, Dorchester county, Maryland.

**CYRUS BELL,**  
December 31—6m





EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the Laws of the UNITED STATES.

[Vol. 10.....13.]

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1812.

[No. 39.....653.]

## THE TERMS OF THE STAR.

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-Five Cents per square.

## CAVALRY ORDERS.

THE Members of the Association to form a Troop of Horse at Easton, are requested to meet punctually at Mr. Peacock's tavern, on TUESDAY, next, 26th May, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.—The attendance of every individual member, and of all who wish to become members, is earnestly desired, as the Troop will on that day be organized and the non-commissioned officers appointed.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
may 19—2

## PUBLIC VENDUE.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, WILL be sold at public vendue, at Easton, on TUESDAY, 2d of June next, all the personal property of ELEANOR RIDGWAY, late of Talbot county, dec'd, consisting of beds, bedsteads and furniture, one corner cupboard, one mahogany table, six silver table spoons and ladle, one looking glass, and other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over six dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—for all sums of and under six dollars the cash will be required. The sale to commence at 2 o'clock, on the Court-House Green. Attendance given by

JOHN VICKERS, Adm'r  
of Eleanor Ridgway, dec'd.  
may 19—3

## LOOK TO THE RIGHT.

AND VIEW A GREAT BARGAIN FOR SALE.  
By virtue of an order from the Honorable the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, on SATURDAY, the 15th of August next,

WILL be exposed to public sale, a small but valuable FARM, lying in Caroline county, near the division line of Dorchester county, late the property of HENRY CHARLES, deceased, containing 111 1/2 acres of Land, on the following terms—A credit of one, two, and three years will be given, the purchaser giving his bond with two approved sureties, for ensuring a punctual payment of each instalment as it becomes due; that is to say, one third of the purchase money, and interest thereon, to be paid within 12 months from the day of sale—one other third to be paid with interest from the day of sale within two years, and the remaining third with interest within three years from the day of sale. The soil is particularly kind to the growth of wheat, corn, tobacco, &c. The proximity of this farm to navigation, houses of worship, and the goodness of roads, must greatly enhance the value. The public are invited to view the farm.—Attendance will be given by

JACOB CHARLES, Trustee  
for the sale of said farm.  
may 19—13

## VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to leave the county, will sell that valuable Farm and Property, whereon he now resides, situated in Caroline county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, containing about 450 acres of LAND, all lying together, and in a compact form—250 (or thereabouts) of which are cleared and in cultivation, the residue in valuable timber. This property, in some respects, hath singular advantages over the neighbouring and most of land in our county—on the whole of it there is not a swamp, pond of water, or an acre of washy land. Also, there is running through the middle of said property, one of the very finest branches in the county, heavily timbered with oak, poplar, maple, ash, and all kind of low land timber, affording a stream of water equal to any on the Eastern Shore, which to a farmer is of the greatest importance, on account of his stock; and on each side thereof is a deep rich soil, which may be profitably put into low land grass, or be a never failing source of manure to the upland.

The property is high, and dry by nature, together with what has been done by art: there is not an acre of it, which after the heaviest fall of rain that we have had for six years past, retained water 48 hours. The soil is ranked with the best in the county; it is kind and well adapted to the production of wheat and corn, and favourable to the growth of clover, and all kinds of grass. The subscriber is confident, from the favourable result of the experiments which he hath made, that by a proper mode of the use of clover and plaister, the poorest parts thereof may be reclaimed.

The improvements are valuable.—The buildings are lately built, or lately repaired, and consist of a two story frame dwelling house, well built and of the best materials, with two rooms and an entry on the lower floor, three and an entry on the upper, and a roomy garret, and cellar throughout—with a wing to one end, of a story and an half, which is appropriated as a pantry and cook-room, with good looking rooms above for domestics.—together with a milk house, meat house, quarter, barn, corn crib, stable, carriage house, cart house, and poultry house; with a well of the best water in the county, very convenient, and an orchard—with fences all in good repair and order.

This property is situated in the most healthy, respectable, pleasant and thick settled part of the county, convenient to navigation and good markets. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase, will view the property. For terms, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

HENRY DRIVER.  
may 19—4

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber has obtained letters of administration on the estate of Col. Obadiah Garey, late of Talbot county; and letters de bonis non on the estates of David D. Barrow, and Henry Barrow, late of Dorchester county. All those indebted to either of the said estates, and those who have claims against said estates, are requested to bring them forward legally authenticated—and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to JONATHAN GAREY, of Easton, who is authorized to settle the said estates. As the subscriber is desirous to settle the estates as quick as possible, those indebted must make immediate payment.

ELIZABETH GAREY, Adm'r.  
may 19—5

## THE PARTNERSHIP

Of Peter & William Wilmer has this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
may 1, 1812—(12)—3

## SAMUEL HOLMES.

Has received from Baltimore, his spring assortment of  
**HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, Cutlery, Grocery, Paints, Oils, &c.** which he now offers for sale on reasonable terms for CASH, and invites his friends and the public to call and see them.

HE HAS ALSO JUST RECEIVED A CARGO OF **SHINGLES,** OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, and a few hundred bushels of Carolina **SEED POTATOES,** Which he will sell very low, if called for immediately.

Easton, April 28—m

## THE SUBSCRIBER.

Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, HIS SPRING ASSORTMENT OF **GOODS.**

Which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash.

JAMES B. RINGGOLD.  
April 28—m

## NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS (ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,) And invites the public to give him a call.

ROBERT SPENCER.  
Easton, April 28—m

## SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK, Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, HIS ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF **SPRING GOODS.** Which he will sell at a small advance for Cash.

April 28—m

## THE SUBSCRIBER.

Has just received from Philadelphia, A FURTHER SUPPLY OF **SPRING GOODS,** CONSISTING OF

**FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES,** (well assorted.)

ALSO, **BRITISH AND GERMAN GOODS,** Of various descriptions;

TOGETHER WITH A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF **CHINA & GLASS WARE.**

SAMUEL GROOME.  
may 12—4

## FRENCH, INDIA, & DOMESTIC GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, with an elegant assortment of goods of the above kinds.

ALSO, AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF **BRITISH GOODS,** such as broad cloths, cassimeres, stockinets, white and coloured cambric muslins, &c. and an elegant assortment of ladies' parasols; all of which they will sell at reduced prices for CASH.

THOMAS & GROOME.  
N. B. On hand, an assortment of China, Glass, Queen's-ware, Ironmongery, Groceries, Bar Iron, Steel, Oils and Paints, &c. &c. &c.  
may 12—3

## SUPERIOR TEAS.

The subscriber has just received a large supply of **FRESH TEAS.** In chests, half chests, small boxes and lead canisters.

Imported in the ship *Leda*, direct here: And superior in quality to any that has come to this country for several years. The lovers of fine Teas are particularly invited to give them a trial.

FOR A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF **OLD WINES & LIQUORS,** All of which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, by

WILLIAM NORRIS, Jun.  
TEA DEALER & GROCER,  
No. 66, Market-st. Baltimore.

Who has also for sale,  
Remarkably fine **BLACK TEAS,** Claret, Champagne, and Burgundy Wine, in cases of 10 dozen each.  
may 12—7

## HUGH RICE.

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE, A large and general assortment of **LEATHER,** And other materials, which will enable him to execute such orders for Boots as may be favoured with, in the best manner, at the shortest notice.

may 19—3

## SHOE STORE.

ISAAC ATKINSON has just received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's **SHOES,** of a good quality, which he offers for sale at his house (fitted up for that purpose) on Washington street, two doors south of J. Bennett's large brick building. Persons wishing to be supplied, are respectfully invited to call and view his assortment.

may 12—3

## BOARDING & LODGING.

MRS. S. SMITH, No. 39, SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, (Formerly of Dorchester)

A few doors below the Merchant's Coffee House, on the opposite side of the street, informs her friends and the public, that she has opened a **BOARDING HOUSE,** as above, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be handsomely accommodated by the day, week, month or year, and be waited upon with an entire wish to please.

may 12—8

## FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME NEW GIG, Finished in the best manner, and of the best materials. Apply at the shop of

HOPKINS & SPEDDEN.  
Easton, May 19—2

## SAILING HOUR CHANGED.

THE Packet Sloop MESSENGER, will in future leave Easton Point precisely at nine o'clock every Sunday morning, and Baltimore every Wednesday at the same hour. The above change is requisite to ensure a short and certain passage. Said vessel is in complete order, and sails well.

CLEMENT VICKERS.  
Easton Point, May 12—3

## GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

### GENERAL ORDERS.

The commander in chief of the Militia of Maryland, having been called on by the President of the United States in virtue of an act of the Congress of the United States passed the 10th inst. entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the Militia of the United States," to organize, arm and equip according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, six thousand of the Militia of Maryland, (the State's quota) to be detached and duly organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances would permit, and in the proportions in the call specified, to comply with the demand of the President of the U. States, I request of you, that immediately you call on the Major-General of the third division of the Militia of Maryland, that with promptness and despatch he furnish by draft or otherwise 2,284 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: three companies of Artillery, each containing forty men; three troops of Horse, each containing thirty five men; three regiments of Infantry, containing eighteen hundred and twenty four men; and three companies of Riflemen, containing two hundred and twenty men, the proportion of that division. That you call on the Major-General of the second division, that with promptness and despatch he furnish by draft or otherwise 2,179 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty five men; three troops of Cavalry, each containing thirty five men; three regiments of Infantry, containing eighteen hundred and seventy four men; and two companies of Riflemen, containing one hundred and fifty men.—and also that you call on the Major-General of the first division, that with promptness and despatch he furnish by draft or otherwise 1,538 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty five men; two troops of Horse, each containing thirty five men; two regiments of Infantry, containing twelve hundred and sixteen men; and two companies of Riflemen, containing one hundred and fifty men. That you also require of the respective Major-Generals, that they cause immediate returns to be made of the men, designating those which may be drafted, and those who may volunteer their services. It is important that the returns be made immediately after the men are obtained, that they may be organized, armed and equipped, and exercised by the officers that will be set over them, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Congress, and in virtue of which the requisition is made, in order to be in readiness to move at a moment's warning.

ROBERT BOWIE.

Government House, April 30, 1812.

You are directed to have immediately forwarded to the several Major-Generals of Maryland, the enclosed general orders, with a request that they may be promptly complied with and executed.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

ROBT. BOWIE.

John Gassaway, Esq. Adj. Gen. S. Md.

The above orders have been accordingly forwarded to the respective major generals.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen.

The following is the number of officers to be appointed out of each division of the Maryland Militia to command the quota of troops called for by the President of the United States.

For the Division commanded by Gen. Wilkinson.

2 captains, 4 lieutenants.

ARTILLERY.

1 major, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 cornets.

INFANTRY.

2 colonels, 1 major, 20 captains, 20 lieutenants, 20 ensigns.

RIFLEMEN.

2 captains, 4 lieutenants.

For the Division commanded by General Winder.

2 captains, 4 lieutenants.

ARTILLERY.

1 major, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 cornets.

INFANTRY.

3 colonels, 6 majors, 30 captains, 30 lieutenants, 30 ensigns.

RIFLEMEN.

3 captains, 6 lieutenants.

JOHN GASSAWAY, A. G.

The above to be published five times in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer at Washington; the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Star at Easton; the Republican Gazette at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald at Hager's town.

may 19—5

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Eleanor Ridgway, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those having claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated, to him for settlement.

JOHN VICKERS, Adm'r  
of E. Ridgway, dec'd  
may 19—3

## UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

MAY 9, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders that an election for sixteen Directors will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY the 6th of July next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continue until 3 in the afternoon.

R. HIGGINBOTHAM, Cashier.

N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present Board are eligible for the ensuing year.

THE Editors of the Eastern Star, Fredericktown Herald, Republican Gazette, and Hager's town Herald, are requested to publish the above once a week for 6 weeks, and forward their accounts for payment to

R. H. Cash.

may 12—6

## FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

"Throughout the United States the attention of friends and opponents is directed to the event of the Massachusetts election. It is universally believed, the question of peace or war depends on the result."

Such is the language of Messrs. O's, Phillips and Sullivan, in an electioneering circular, addressed by them to their federal friends in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. We have selected it as a suitable text for remarks which we think it our duty to offer at a period so pregnant with consequences of the deepest national importance. It probably manifests the genuine opinions of those gentlemen, & of their political friends in the State, who believe that the representatives of the other states will not, however aggravated our wrongs and insults, avenge them by war without the concurrence of her councils. It is to meet this opinion boldly, that we now address ourselves to the good sense of the public generally; we say the public generally, because the remarks that we are about to offer regard matters altogether of general concern.

On topics of this character, then, we say that the councils of the nation would treacherously betray their trusts, did they, contrary to their judgments, omit to do that which the general good calls for, because opposed by any section of the country, whether that section be to the north, the south or the west. The general government was expressly established for the maintenance of the general welfare, and whenever it shall cease to be guided by this principle, it will cease to merit or receive the esteem or support of the American people. It will be an edifice without foundation, and the first shock will tumble it into ruin.

Although, then, we do not believe that the councils of Massachusetts will be filled with the disaffected to the general government, as one branch of the Legislature is already known to be decidedly democratic, and there is the best prospect that the other will continue so, yet we consider this as a fit occasion to call the attention of virtuous and intelligent men to this point, that the nation at large and their representatives may be ready hereafter with promptness and energy to adopt every measure, even war, that that may be required by the good of the people. If the Legislature of Massachusetts continue democratic, that of some other state may undergo a change, may for a time fall a victim to federal or some other equally detestable delusion. Faction, puffing up with new consequence, may attempt to dictate to the general government and flatter itself with being able to intimidate it, even at the expense of the rights and honor of the nation; for such are the unprincipled motives of this spirit, that so long as it can push forward the views of ambitious men, it is totally regardless of the most sacred principles, and experience abundantly proves that in the most virtuous communities that have ever existed, it has for a time been able in particular districts to seduce the people.

Now, we unequivocally say, that a government merits neither respect or support, that will permit itself to be in the least influenced by this spirit.

The subject is almost too plain for comment.—Yet there may be an advantage in constantly presenting to the public the cardinal maxims on which a republican government can alone be founded or maintained. They are all easy of apprehension to the common capacity, and carrying with them their own proof, they inevitably produce conviction. In such a government, moreover, it should be the ready endeavor of those who undertake by their writings to influence public opinion or conduct, to bring into action that class of men, who possess sound judgments and are free from ambitious views. These men are the palladium of free governments. They constitute the most valuable class of the community, and are also those of whom protection a free government derives its truest glory, and almost all that is estimable among men is the offspring of their virtues & exertions. Unfortunately these men in the honesty of their hearts seldom distrust the motives of others, and do not, except on extraordinary occasions, bring their power to bear, which, from its nature, when fully exerted, is irresistible. This, then, is the class of men, which should be called into action, whenever great danger or difficulty presents themselves. All that is requisite to effect this, is to convince them of the necessity of their coming out. They require no abstract arguments to direct their judgments. Whenever they act, they act correctly. On this body of men, then, we call to throw their irresistible weight into the political scale. When war threatens from without; when the only way, either of averting it, or meeting it, is ungenerally if necessary, to present a solid column to our enemies, can they hesitate to throw aside their supineness, or to come forth in the majesty of that strength, which will the most decisively put down all faction? Let them boldly come out, and faction will instantly retreat into obscurity and darkness. They constitute a great majority of the people, and are the strong, industrious and laborious body, who not only regulate all the riches the nation possess, but who alone are competent to their defence. They have, throughout the whole extent of the union, the same interests and the same principles. Their union, therefore, whenever they act, is perfect, and of course irresistible.

If they ardently desire peace, so long as it can be honorably preserved, as they most unquestionably do, let them frown upon every attempt to render the measures of their government inefficient. Even its most factious enemies admit that it does not wish war with England, provided it can be honorably avoided. If, on the other hand, they are ready, nay zealous, if peace cannot honorably be maintained, to unsheath the sword, let them not only frown upon but reprobate every man, be he whom he may, who slanders the motives and misrepresents the conduct of their government, and thus endeavors to answer his own party ends, to take from it the affection of the people, without which it can do nothing. What has the Presidential Election to do with avenging our wrongs? If they call for energetic measures, and if energetic measures require united councils, let us without dissension take the attitude the times demand, and settle afterwards, as we please, who shall be our next President. But let us, in the mean time, distrust the man who blazes these topics.

On this head we cannot, in any other way, do such justice to our ideas, as by giving the parting advice of the illustrious and exalted Washington, whose name is at present so unobscurely assumed by faction.

Speaking of the general government to have— "Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty."

"If we are to be happy it is necessary to direct our thoughts more to the advantages we possess than to those we want; to subdue our impatience, and set limits to our desires. Without moderation nothing can be really enjoyed."

"All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of their fundamental principle [the duty of every individual to obey the established government] and of its salutary effects. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force—to put in the place of the deliberated will of the nation the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the minion of the ill concerted projects of faction, rather than the organs of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests."

"However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion."

"Liberty will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property."

## FROM THE BELMONT REPOSITORY.

A MISER.  
Believing that some account of MICHAEL BAIRD (or BAER), who lately lived near Little York, Pennsylvania, will not be uninteresting to the readers of the Repository, I send you the following statement of facts relative to that singular personage.

Mr. Baird was of German extraction. His father left him a valuable farm of five hundred acres, in the vicinity of York, with some farming and household articles. He kept a tavern for a number of years; married a wife, and raised four children. He accumulated an immense estate, which he preserved so tenaciously, that he never afforded a dollar for the education of his family. He was never known to lay out one dollar in cash, for any article he might be in want of; he would either do without it, or find some person who would barter with him for something he could not conveniently sell for money. He farmed largely, and kept a large distillery, which he supplied entirely with his own grain. He kept a team for the conveyance of his whiskey and flour to Baltimore, which when he could not sell for money, at a price to suit him, he bartered for necessities for his family and tavern. In this way he amassed an estate worth four hundred thousand dollars. Such was his attachment to money, that he was never known to lend or credit a single dollar to any man. Upon the best mortgage, or other security that could be given, he would not lend a cent. He never vetted one dollar in any of the public funds. Neither would he keep the notes of any bank longer than till he could get them changed. He deposited his specie in a large iron chest, which would hold no more. He then provided a strong iron-hooped barrel, which he also filled. After his death, his strong boxes, "from whose bourse no traveler had ever returned," yielded two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, in gold and silver.

The cause of his death was as remarkable as the course of his life. A gentleman from Virginia offered him twelve dollars per bushel for 110 bushels of clover seed; but he would not give it for less than thirteen dollars, and they did not agree. The seed was afterwards sent to Philadelphia, where it sold for seven dollars per bushel, and brought in the whole \$550 less than the Virginian had offered for it. On receiving an account of this sale, he walked through his farm, went to his distillery, and gave various directions to his people. He then went to his wagon-house, and—hanged himself.

## A TRAVELLER.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.  
Curious law case.—Ret on the life of Bonaparte. At the Yorkshire Assizes, a suit was instituted for a sum of money accruing out of a bequest upon the life of Bonaparte. The parties litigant were, the Rev. R. Gilbert, and Sir Mark Masterman, Sykes Bart. P. M.

The facts of the case were these.—In 1802 Mr. Gilbert (who has a living, as a witness stated, from 1790 to 1800) died at Sir Mark Masterman Sykes's, with a considerable party.—After the death of Mr. Gilbert, the subject of the controversy was removed to the subject of conversation.—Many remarks were made on this critical situation of Bonaparte at that time particularly as it respected his personal safety. Some of the company expressed an opinion that attempts would be made to assassinate him. Sir M. Sykes expressed himself of this opinion, and that he considered his life in such great danger, that he would venture to receive one hundred guineas, to pay a guinea a day during the life of Bonaparte. Mr. Gilbert immediately said, "Will you, Sir Mark? done?" Sir Mark appeared surprised, and rather displeased, that the other should be so hastily accepted. There was then a general cry of "No Bet." Mr. Gilbert perceived the general displeasure expressed at the bet, said Sir Mark, "If you will say you will be obliged to me you may be off." Sir Mark replied, "That he would not ask any favor, or make any concession, at his own table, or in his own house."

After this it seems Mr. Gilbert had deposited his £100, and Sir Mark continued for three years to pay him a guinea a day. At the conclusion of this period Sir Mark determined to advance no more money, and it was for such part of the money as remained unpaid to the present time, that Mr. Gilbert sued. The case occupied much time of the Court, and after a considerable display of legal ingenuity, the jury returned a verdict for Sir Mark Masterman Sykes.

As a curious incident, we mention, that Mr. Anderson, a messenger in the service of the American Consul, and who has seen Napoleon Bonaparte repeatedly, was called to prove that the personage in question was living at the commencement of the action. The witness on being asked several questions as to Bonaparte's health, replied, with peculiar energy, "I am sorry to inform you, that he will probably live 40 or 50 years longer."

HAPPINESS.—To be happy it is necessary to direct our thoughts more to the advantages we possess than to those we want; to subdue our impatience, and set limits to our desires. Without moderation nothing can be really enjoyed.



PHILADELPHIA, MAY 21.

## THE TRIUMPH OF PATRIOTISM.

Great pains having been taken lately to communicate an impression of the version of the First Congressional District of Pennsylvania to the e-  
cognitive measures of the federal government, it  
was deemed proper to give this misrepresentation  
that emphatic and legitimate contradiction which  
the voice of the people themselves always unequ-  
vocally affords. Accordingly on very short no-  
tices the usual preparatory measures were taken  
for a General Meeting at three o'clock in the af-  
ternoon of Wednesday the 20th inst. Before the  
time appointed an immense concourse from the  
city and all parts of the county, with some from  
Delaware county, were already on the ground;  
and by half past three o'clock the whole Republi-  
can phalanx in all its renovated union and sym-  
metry, consisting of not less TWELVE THOU-  
SAND citizens, were at their posts. At four o-  
clock precisely,

WILLIAM JONES, Esquire, was called to  
the chair, and  
JAMES WEST, appointed Secretary.

The purpose of the meeting having been briefly  
explained by the Chairman, the following address  
was read by Charles Ingersoll, and adopted, not  
only unanimously, but with the reiterated peals of  
the heartiest assent, as were all the resolutions  
which were read and severally put by the Chair-  
man.

## THE CITIZENS

OF THE

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF  
PENNSYLVANIA,

To their Fellow Citizens, the People of the  
United States.

### FELLOW CITIZENS—

The friends of the United States and of  
the constituted authorities, residing  
within the first Congressional District of  
Pennsylvania, deeply impressed with the  
solemnity of the impending crisis, and  
trusting that their voice will not be with-  
out some effect among the American peo-  
ple, have met together for the purpose  
of comparing and collecting the general  
sentiment in this quarter of the Repub-  
lic, and submit the following as the de-  
liberate, unbiassed and unanimous re-  
sult.

The story of American wrongs has  
been so often told, that the patriotic heart  
sickens at their disgusting recapitula-  
tion: Yet, as prefacing this last appeal,  
and for this, as we most anxiously hope,  
the last time, it may not be improper  
briefly to sketch an outline of that unpa-  
ralleled, unmitigated, intolerable series  
of national outrages, against which, after  
too long an endurance, the only Republic  
extant is now at length about to exhibit  
the magnificent spectacle of an Empire  
of Freedom in the armour and attitude of  
defensive war—war for their sovereignty,  
their rights, their blessings—war for  
the reclamation of their property, their  
persons—war for their homes and domestic  
altars—a war stayed off till every  
possible effort at reconciliation has been  
put to boggery and shame—a war, to  
which not one distillation from the sub-  
tle, and anti-republican essences of am-  
bition or aggrandizement has contribut-  
ed, but which will flow pure from the  
rock of self defence—a war, without  
which, or the rights it is to be won for,  
our sovereignty is servility, our com-  
merce a colonial trade, our persons ex-  
posed to pillage, our property to piracy,  
our boasted institutions piles of theoret-  
ical ruins, and peace itself, that most de-  
sirable of all political enjoyments, a con-  
tumely and a curse.

From the tremendous concussions  
which have agitated Europe, since the  
eruption of the French revolution, the  
United States of America wisely kept a  
loof in an avowed, impartial, non-partisan  
neutrality; not, as those who envy us  
allege, fattening our soil with the dis-  
asters of the belligerents—for European  
wars and the British treaty restricted in-  
stead of expanding the immense com-  
mercial resources of the North Ameri-  
can continent—but with characteristic  
enterprise, integrity, and advantage pursu-  
ing the broad highways of emolument, &  
acquiring, in tranquillity and forbearance,  
whatever was not withheld or wrested  
from us, by the great maritime powers.  
While havoc, famine and dilapidation  
were desolating the kingdoms of Europe,  
peace, plenty and prosperity, driven from  
their abodes in that region, fled over the  
troubled Atlantic, and set up the ark of  
their covenant in the delightful wilder-  
nesses of this modern land of promise.

With the exception of some commer-  
cial vexations in 1794 and 1797, the tor-  
tunes of the only republic seemed to be  
enhanced, as it were by an especial  
Providence to give irresistible splendor  
and attraction, to their contrast with the  
fallen fortunes of all those monarchies  
from which the original settlers of this  
country sprang. An advancement in  
population & affluence, an improvement  
in science and the arts, in agriculture &  
commerce, an exuberance of the pro-  
ducts of the earth, and an accumulation  
of the profits of the sea, transcending all  
example, all calculation, all hope, dis-  
tinguished the destinies of the American  
federation, and with certainty the light-  
est allotment of the evils inseparable from  
humanity that ever fell on any people,  
without foreign or domestic wars, with-  
out taxation, without any more of the  
pressure of government than was abso-  
lutely necessary to keep the bands of so-  
ciety together, the perfection of polity  
was accomplished, and the visions of  
philanthropists realized, in the estab-  
lishment, administration and astonish-  
ing success of our free, republican in-  
stitutions.

While thus situated, fellow citizens,  
thus prospering among ourselves, the  
conflict in Europe persisted to rage with  
unabated violence; and, with a short  
delusive interlude of cessation in 1802,  
its fury for nineteen years has never in-  
termitted. It was always evident that  
commerce was originally one main ob-  
ject of the contest; and that it is now the

only object appears to be conceded on  
all sides.

England, the first maritime power in  
the world, who opened the batteries of  
her attack with all the kingdoms of Eu-  
rope for her allies, being uniformly de-  
feated in the successive coalitions she  
subsidized, finally, in 1806, was left alone  
to maintain the unequal conflict against  
all her former auxiliaries; then or soon  
after subdued into the ranks and main-  
taining the quarrel, of her predominant  
enemy. At this juncture, foiled, op-  
pressed and cast down, with a devouring  
navy to employ, a vast mass of manufac-  
tures to dispose of, and an apprehen-  
sive of our already well-grown greatness  
and commercial competition, the minis-  
try of Great Britain resorted to one of  
those expedients of national desperation  
which like the dishonest contrivances of  
a delinquent individual, however, they  
may serve the moment, & however they  
may injure others, always recoil with  
their worst reaction on their authors—  
The ministry of Great Britain behind the  
rampart of a navy deemed impregnable,  
set the execrable examples of openly  
violating the laws of nations, and of tramp-  
ling upon the immunities of neutrality,  
in order from its fragments to level  
with surer effect the blows she was aim-  
ing at victorious France. The voice of  
America, fellow citizens, was instan-  
taneously & unanimously raised against  
this infamous inroad on the comity and  
usages of sovereign and neutral states.  
Not a town of any consequence on our  
seaboard, but applied to the federal gov-  
ernment for redress, by solemn protest  
at least, if not more energetic opposition,  
against British aggression. All  
parties, all classes were united; and the  
voice of the country descended by accla-  
mation upon its rulers, demanding retribu-  
tion.

Our English antagonists were engag-  
ed with a fee nowise slow to imitate their  
injustice. The conqueror of continen-  
tal Europe, in the hour of overwhelming  
victory—in his exulting camp—amidst  
the crash of principalities and the groans  
of royal dissolution—the arbiter of dis-  
tressed thrones—at such a time—in such  
a scene—tracing as it were the fate of  
worlds with the point of the sabre on a  
drum-head in the field of battle—the con-  
queror of continental Europe wrote his  
fiat in answer to the fiat of English de-  
fiance—and in an instant, by the sorcery  
of power, the east and west, the north  
and south were locked up in their respec-  
tive precincts, and forbidden on pain of  
confiscation, confiscation, annihilation,  
to appear on the accustomed domains of  
all nations.

We were the happiest people on the  
earth, fellow citizens. We were repos-  
ing in profound peace. We were gov-  
erned by magistrates who loved  
peace; and who had not learned from  
protracted, abhorrent negotiation, that ne-  
gociation avails nothing with the giant  
wrath of a nation. We had to deal with  
our policy was neutral. Our system  
was pacific and precautionary. We shut  
our own gates and denied ourselves the  
profits, to avoid the embarrassments, of  
foreign traffic. We negotiated. When  
sisters returned, again and again, to the  
inexplicable audiences of domination,  
Sullen silence or insulting menace were  
the only answers we could obtain.

Soon after the murder of our country-  
men in the Chesapeake was superadded  
to aggravate these injuries. The people  
rushed to arms. But a pacific adminis-  
tration, still not despoiling of pacific re-  
dress, stayed the noble ardor of the coun-  
try—that country which is always full of  
noble ardor—whose first burst will re-  
buke its calumniators and scatter its ene-  
mies in prostration and discomfiture.

The right of search as it is called, an-  
other of the catalogue of our wrongs, in-  
terpolations of various other indefensible  
claims into the code of nations, togeth-  
er with the rigorous enforcement of certain  
absurd and antiquated, but revived pre-  
tensions, were also brought to bear upon  
our almost exhausted patience. By way  
of retaliation for which impositions from  
one belligerent, the other exercised the  
more distressing, though not more, un-  
justifiable, authority of actually burning  
and destroying our ships and cargoes on  
the ocean.

During these aggressions, Fellow Ci-  
tizens, the deadliest of all, that late re-  
finement upon outrage, which was re-  
served for the page of modern history  
that foul, and indelible stain on the bear-  
ings of our independence, the right of  
impressment as it is also misnamed, has  
been systematically exercised on our  
persons; and not less than seven thou-  
sand American citizens, have been drag-  
ged from their occupations, their coun-  
try, their families—scourged like male-  
factors—chained like galley slaves to the  
sides of British ships—exposed and  
slaughtered like pirates—and their wives  
and children subjected to an unnatural  
widowhood and orphanage, while these  
deplorable victims themselves, by force  
of British service and British law are  
compelled to become denizens of that  
monarchy, which prohibits expatriation,  
and assumes to itself jurisdiction to re-  
claim, wherever found, the fugitives  
from its impressments, its taxation and  
its innumerable hardships of existence.

It would be easy, fellow citizens, to mag-  
nify this retrospect with many other indig-  
nies, and with the heinous details of those  
plagues currently noticed. But the volume is  
already overcharged; and it is necessary to  
break off the narrative, which has been so  
often so much more strikingly unfolded, that  
its images must be engraven on the memory  
of every lover of his country. We might  
also carry your attention from the sea to  
the land; and arresting it first on the foot-

step, where the tomahawk of the savage is  
prompted to the butchery of our unconscious  
settlers by the infernal stratagems of ruthless  
England—direct it afterwards to the more  
civilized department of the union, to our ci-  
ties, to our residences, where the mode of at-  
tack again appears adapted to the scene of its  
operation, and a glozing, civilized British spy  
is found, like the Serpent in Eden, tempt-  
ing our weakness with untried beguiles,  
and with all the williness of his nature beguiling  
us to our perdition.

But it is unnecessary, we repeat, to dwell  
on the host of excitement, which march be-  
fore and beckon us to combat. We have  
borne more than ever any people did without  
an appeal to arms. We have left unattempt-  
ed no striving for adjustment. We have  
expended all the stores of pacification; and  
do not brandish the sword in the right hand,  
till the olive branch has withered in the left.  
We have deprecated long enough our un-  
appeasable, insidious assaults, more dread-  
ful, more pernicious in their ambush, than  
they could be in flagrant war. We have  
been more plundered of our treasure, while  
suing for accommodation, more abused, more  
injured, than we should have been in the same  
period of hostilities: and the current of our  
national character, of our national existence,  
fellow citizens, is gliding out of view, while  
we linger on the shore, vainly imploring the  
monsters of the deep to spare us.

The season for action has arrived—arriv-  
ed, did we say? as our fruitless but lau-  
dable exertions to avert the last resort  
painfully prove, it arrived but too long ago:  
And placing our highest trust in that Being,  
who sometimes in his inscrutable providence  
afflicts the just, but oftener requites their  
constancy, we are likewise full of confidence  
in the people of these United States, in the  
righteousness of their cause, in the alacrity  
and energy of their aroused endeavors—  
We call to mind, fellow citizens the former  
struggle with Great Britain; when, with-  
out arms or ammunition, soldiers or offi-  
cers, garrisons or ships, treasury or prepara-  
tion of any kind, without even compact or  
government besides a common sympathy  
and common enthusiasm, the then thinly  
scattered people of the Atlantic coast, snaf-  
fing subjection on the gale at a distance,  
erected themselves like a column, on whose  
summit floated the banners of liberty, and  
alone on the defenceless beach, braved the  
onset of vain-glories invasion—undismayed  
at reverses unshaken by privations—perse-  
vering, ind fatigable, invincible—gradually  
advancing to discipline, organization and  
victory—achieving at the end of seven years  
of toil and alternate fortune, that indepen-  
dence we are now in our turn challenged to  
sustain. We call to mind, fellow citizens,  
the yet more distant annals, the discovery  
of our beloved country when Columbus first  
of the American character, in a frail  
sloop, with a disaffected and coward crew,  
beyond the trackless and unknown de-  
serts of the western ocean, braving all dan-  
gers and doubts, more terrible than dangers,  
still kept due onward his undaunted course,  
till these shores appeared—the reward of  
resolution & a just confidence—these shores  
now covered with a populous, powerful and  
martial republic, whose citizens need no  
thing but to be resolved and justly confident  
in themselves to conquer, like Columbus,  
and the heroes of their own revolution the  
seemingly stupendous obstacles which infa-  
tuated injustice op. ones to the accomplish-  
ment of their final and permanent emancipa-  
tion.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting,  
that the only efficient remedy for the protracted  
and aggravated evils which afflict our country,  
will be found in a prompt, vigorous open war,  
with that power whose edicts blockade the entire  
continent of Europe; have only such parts as require  
our instrumentalities to circulate her products,  
and supply her naval and military expeditions—whose  
fleets not only plunder our lawful commerce up-  
on the high seas, but blockade our own harbors,  
and violate the liberty of our citizens by the fla-  
gitious crime of impressment—Whose councils  
have the audacity to avow the crimes as they  
perpetrate a system of maritime rights; and stimu-  
late our citizens to acts of fraud and violence, in  
order to sustain her monstrous scheme of univer-  
sal monopoly, piracy and smuggling.

A prompt and vigorous war is not for the  
timid and impoverished commerce of the mo-  
ment, but for our imprescriptible rights of sove-  
reignty the liberty of our citizens, and the future  
free circulation of the immensely accumulating  
surplus products, of this free, fertile and exten-  
sive continent. There are legitimate and inevi-  
table cases of war.

Resolved, That the liberal and impartial  
conduct of the executive of the United States, more  
especially in the military and naval appointments;  
instead of producing a candid and generous  
sacrifice of prejudice and party passion, on the al-  
ter of opinion, and shrine of our country, has from  
a violent faction, the fungus of party opposi-  
tion, been returned with a malevolent and traitor-  
ous conspiracy to withhold and impede the  
national resources—discourage and obstruct the  
recruiting service—traduce the character and  
motives of the government—and organize discon-  
tent, dissatisfaction and criminal resistance.

Resolved, That without distinction of party,  
we respect and esteem all who are devoted to the  
true interest, honor and independence of our  
common country—who recognize the only prin-  
ciple upon which free government can exist; the  
will of the majority constitutionally pronounced,  
and who are ready to obey that will with zeal and  
fidelity.

Resolved, That judging from the firm, decisive  
tone of the executive message to congress, fol-  
lowed by co-operative measures of preparation for  
the "armour and attitude demanded by the  
crisis," (irresistibly impelled by unceasing pro-  
vocation)—the recent call of the house of rep-  
resentatives, with the manifest intention of assum-  
ing that attitude; and our own convictions of the  
immediate necessity of that awful appeal. We  
pledge to the constituted authorities of our coun-  
try in the most solemn and deliberate manner all  
the faculties of body and mind and all the resour-  
ces and means with which it has pleased the Al-  
mighty to endow us; to sustain to the last extre-  
mity the way they may choose to be waged against  
Great Britain, the most atrocious and obdurate  
aggressor.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting  
be presented to those members of congress, who  
have supported and shall continue to maintain,  
the rights, honor and independence of the nation,  
and in particular to that noble phalanx the De-  
mocratic Delegation of Pennsylvania—the key-  
stone of the splendid arch, whose base is the solid  
and we trust immortal rock of the union.

Resolved, That a record of the proceed-  
ings of this meeting be forwarded by the Chair-

man to the President of the United States,  
the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of  
the House of Representatives, and each member  
of the Pennsylvania Delegation.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting  
signed by the Chairman and attested by the Sec-  
retary, be published in the democratic papers of  
this city, and that 5000 handbills of the same be  
struck off for circulation under the direction of  
the following committee, viz. Robert Patterson,  
John Binas, Charles J. Ingersoll, James Carson,  
John L. Leib, William Duncan, William West,  
Frederick Hoeckly, A. Hargreaves, Robert  
McMullen, Jacob Holgate, T. D. Anderson, Jacob  
Richards, and G. G. Leiper.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be  
given to the Secretary of the sub-committee of De-  
legates (Charles Ingersoll.)

WILLIAM JONES, Chairman.  
JAMES WEST, Secretary.

## RECAL OF ABSENTEES.

Sketch of debate on Mr Williams's reso-  
lution, in the House of Representatives of the  
United States, on Wednesday, May  
13, 1812—From the National Intelligencer.

Mr. Williams said he rose to make a mo-  
tion, the object of which was in itself so  
clear that he believed there was no necessity  
for illustrating it. There was but one ob-  
jection that he was aware of, and that was  
that there was no precedent for it, but if that  
should be urged, he would reply that there  
never was before a crisis requiring it. The  
motion was—

"That the Speaker be directed to ad-  
dress a letter to each member of the House  
now absent, requesting his attendance prior  
to the 1st day of June."

Mr Grundy said the object of the motion  
no doubt was a correct one; he should the  
fore vote for the motion as it now stood, but  
would prefer a modification of it. On  
what particular day it would be proper to  
have every member in his place could not be  
foreseen with certainty, by one. To fix on a  
day, however, would be as much as to tell  
the members we do not want them earlier,  
and would put it out of our power to act  
prior to that day. But on the other hand,  
should we not be ready to act on that day  
is not pledging ourselves we will then act  
whether we are ready or not? It would be  
as well to request the attendance of members  
immediately, and then we shall not stand  
committed either to act on or before that day.

He hoped there would not be an absent man  
on the occasion of voting the final mea-  
sure; though he should consider such a vote  
as a completion of what was already begun,  
and not a determination of the course to be  
pursued, which question he considered as  
decided in the anterior measures already a-  
dopted.

Mr. D. R. Williams declined modifying  
his motion, because he considered the differ-  
ence between its present language and that  
which it was proposed to give it more a dif-  
ference in words than in fact. The passage  
of the resolution in its present form would  
not commit the House in any way; it was  
nothing but the expression of the House  
that the state of things required the presence  
of every member of the House here.

Mr. Little said that specifying the time  
in his opinion, would appear to be an indica-  
tion that on that day some decisive measure  
would be before the house—Most of the  
members could not reach this place on that  
day, and perhaps might not thereafter come,  
supposing it to be unnecessary, as the day  
would have passed to which they were sum-  
moned.

Mr. Key spoke in favor of fixing on a day  
certain.

Mr Grundy said the house ought not  
to commit itself but should also have  
a regard to the public feeling which would  
be excited. Would not the passage of this  
resolution in its present form be an indica-  
tion to our enemy? He wished not to see  
public expectation among our own people  
wound up and then relaxed, as it would be  
if they should not act on the day fixed on.  
Wishing the absent members to be recalled  
on the ground of the general importance  
of the crisis, he wished not to fix a specific day  
for their return & therefore moved to strike  
out the 1st day of June and insert "as soon  
as practicable."

Mr. Newton was satisfied with the moti-  
on in its present form, as it afforded no  
pledge to act on the day named. He was  
even ready to require and compel, instead of  
requesting the attendance of members. The  
absentees were intelligent men, & well knew  
that no final step could be taken on that day;  
because they were acquainted with the usual  
course of proceedings in this House, & must  
know that a deluge of words would be utter-  
ed on any decisive measure, proposed before  
its adoption could take place.

The question on Mr Grundy's motion  
was then decided in the negative.

For the amendment 42  
Against it 41

Mr. Nelson regretted that he was com-  
pelled to differ from his friends on this ques-  
tion; but the view he had taken of the sub-  
ject led him to suppose that it would be im-  
proper to adopt the resolution. What would  
be its effect, he asked. Either we do not  
want these gentlemen, said he, or we want  
them to such an extent that we cannot pro-  
ceed without them. I take the first part of  
the proposition; that having given them  
leave of absence, we do not want them; be-  
cause no member could have left his seat  
unconscious of the course which the delibera-  
tion of Congress would take. Suppose the  
members to whom your missal is addressed  
should disregard it. Must we send the Sur-  
geant at Arms to spend weeks or months in  
compelling the attendance of those who  
ought not to have abandoned their seats?

Will gentlemen consent to a resolution which  
shall hold out the idea that their exertions  
could be paralyzied by the absence of a few  
members? Those who were absent had to  
ken on themselves the responsibility of their  
absence. Mr N. said he was content, re-  
duced as was the number now present, to re-  
gion: he would not seek the aid of those who  
had turned their backs on the house in  
the present crisis. Let us go on, said he  
let us not hesitate nor wait for a particular

day, but, when it is announced by the Ex-  
ecutive that he is ready to strike, let the Leg-  
islative council of the nation direct the blow.

The few who remain are competent to con-  
summate the object; & the absence of others  
ought not to stop our progress. If the bur-  
den be thrown on our shoulders, let us man-  
fully bear it without calling on others to as-  
sist us.

Mr. D. R. Williams said he had no  
intention to hold the idea that the house  
could not act without the absentees; &  
it was impossible the resolution could  
have such an effect. What is the lan-  
guage of it. It is peremptory? Is there  
an idea conveyed in those words that  
the sergeant at arms is to go after these  
men because we cannot act without  
them? We are to presume that those  
who are absent have obtained leave from  
indispensable reasons. They have not  
gone home so very conscious of the re-  
sult of our deliberations as the gentle-  
man from V. supposes; for no man can  
say with certainty what will be the re-  
sult. I for one, sir, said Mr. W. do feel  
and tremble for the result. Notwith-  
standing my anxiety that it shall be in  
one way, I am not conscious how it will  
be—although I hope in God it will be as  
I wish it. The people of the United  
States have been amused, betrayed, de-  
ceived into a belief that you dare not act  
with decision. The passage of the re-  
solution will have one good effect—to  
stop our merchants in their mad career.  
It is a premonition to them, in addition  
to the embargo, of the course about to  
be taken. When we assume a determin-  
ed attitude there is no man who would  
wish to be absent. This resolution is  
only declaratory of what is the sense of  
the house.

I wish to screen the administration  
and the republicans in congress from the  
malicious censure which would be thrown  
upon us if we act decisively without pre-  
vious notice. It would in such case  
be said it was a sectional course; that  
some members have gone home and you  
have seized the opportunity of their ab-  
sence. Adopt this and we are placed on  
fair ground. It will also relieve the  
house from the responsibility of the ab-  
sence of its members, and places it, where  
it ought to rest, on the absentees, some  
of whom I know have gone home under  
the impression that, we shall not take a  
decisive course. I tell the gentleman  
from Virginia, and I tell the nation, that  
the pledge that on the removal of the em-  
bargo we will go to war, I will redeem,  
if there be but a bare quorum present—  
I for one will act, whether the absentees  
return or not—but I had rather they  
should be present and therefore I would  
warn them here.

Mr. Wright said it was fair that every  
member should have notice that his at-  
tendance was wished, and they would  
doubtless generally return, as the hono-  
rable mover of the resolution himself  
had done—he had obtained leave of ab-  
sence for the session, but had returned  
as soon as he possibly could dispatch the  
urgent concerns which had called him  
home. Our affairs had obtained a crisis  
in which every man ought to be at his  
post. I hope they will have notice, and  
that the opposition will not be suffered  
to have it in their power to say we could  
not obtain a declaration of war until a  
certain portion of the members had gone  
home. Can we be afraid of telling our  
enemy of our intentions? Have we not  
levied 25,000 regulars, many volunteers,  
&c. &c. and could these indications be  
mistaken? No, sir, I hope that on the  
4th day of June, the day on which King  
George the Third was born, we shall act.  
The people are tired of suspense. If we  
have but a bare quorum the gentleman  
from Virginia is prepared to act when  
the Executive is ready; and if he be not  
ready, I would strike before we are re-  
ady; because, like a new married couple  
going to house keeping, I believe we  
should prepare more necessities in one  
week after we begin, than in four weeks  
before.

Mr. Rhea wished some more compul-  
sory mode adopted of recalling the ab-  
sentees. If sense of their own duty, he  
declarations of their friends and the ad-  
monitions of their constituents, has not  
been sufficient to induce their return,  
he doubted the efficacy of this notice.—  
Every gentleman could write to his  
friends which would have the same effect  
—even this discussion would be ample  
notice. He was willing to require their  
attendance, but did not care about requir-  
ing it.

Mr. Roberts said, the call of the House  
met his perfect approbation; but in its  
present form he should be constrained  
to vote against it. He was not afraid that  
it would be considered a pledge to act on  
a certain day; but that members near  
home, after it was passed, would take  
the opportunity of the interval to visit  
their homes and leave the house without  
a quorum. He therefore moved to amend  
the resolution so as to request the  
attendance of the members forthwith.

This motion was agreed to, yeas 47.

After some objections by Mr. Stan-  
ford to the phraseology of the resolu-  
tion—  
It was passed without a division, there  
not being more perhaps than five dis-  
senting voices.

## NEW YORK, May 20.

### ARRIVAL OF THE HORNET.

### VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

Last evening arrived at this port the U.  
States sloop of war Hornet, capt Lawrence,  
in 21 days from Cherburgh, with dispatches  
from Mr. Barlow, our Minister in France,  
for government.

Capt. Lawrence left Paris on the 21st of  
April, and Cherburgh on the 27th, and has  
politely favoured the editors of the Mercan-  
tile Advertiser with a file of Paris papers to



the 23d ult. inclusive which, upon a hasty perusal, we find do not contain any news of importance, being mostly filled with extracts from London papers, and our congressional proceedings.

Our verbal information by the Hornet leads us to believe, that the contents of Mr. Barlow's dispatches will not meet the expectations of our government.

We have not been able to learn that Mr. Barlow had effected a treaty with the French government, or any other satisfactory arrangement.

All our information by the Hornet is verbal, and is such as induces us to believe, that our affairs with France remained when the Hornet sailed, as Mr. Barlow found them.

The ship Congress, Clarke, from Baltimore for England captured and sent into France, had not been tried or condemned, but the French government had ordered her cargo to be landed, and had distributed it amongst the inhabitants in the interior, where a scarcity prevailed.

In Brittany, we learn, that the people were in a state of insurrection, occasioned by the scarcity of provisions & duties of trade.

The Emperor Bonaparte was in Paris the 21st of April, but was preparing to set out for the North, to head his vast army assembled there.

War had not been declared between France and Russia.

No news from Spain and Portugal. The Berlin and Milan Decrees remained as per last advice.

The U. S. sloop of war Wasp, at Cherbourg, where she arrived on the 5th of April from this port.

Passenger in the Hornet Sir James Jay.

Capt. Lawrence landed a messenger the day he left Cherbourg, on board of a pilot boat, off the Isle of Wight, with dispatches from Mr. Barlow, for Mr. Russell, Charge des Affairs, at London.

FROM THE BALTIMORE REGISTER.

#### SUPREME COURT—*Continued.*

The Supreme Judicial Court terminated its session at Ipswich on Saturday last. The business which came before this court was of unimportant interest to the people of Salem, and large numbers of the inhabitants of this town attended on the last week of its session. The trial of the plaintiff of this paper for an alleged libel on the selection, came on on Wednesday last. The defence was grounded on the substantial correctness of the principal facts contained in the pretended libel. The examination of witnesses on both sides, continued till Thursday noon, when the Hon. Judge Sewall gave his charge to the jury, who, after being out about an hour, returned and informed the Court that they could not agree. The Foreman informed the Court that there was no prospect of the jury's coming to an agreement, and the Judge ordered the papers to be returned, and the defendant was bound over for his appearance at the next term of the Supreme Court to be held at Salem in November next.

The interesting trial of the several persons charged with committing a riot at the April election in this town, then came on. The Hon. Samuel Dexter was of counsel for the defendant. A large number of witnesses were examined on both sides. Mr. D. spoke four hours in defence of the accused, in a strain of eloquence, which for argument and ingenuity was never excelled. The jury (every one of which to a man, we understand were Federalists) after being out about two hours, returned a verdict, that seven of the defendants were guilty, & one not guilty. Sentence was not pronounced; as the defendants moved for a new trial, in consequence of a disagreement between the Court and the defendant's counsel on a point of law.

In the course of the trial the interesting question occurred whether the Counsel for the defendants should argue the law to the jury. Judge Sewall decided that he should not, and added, that the jury must take the law from his mouth. Mr. Dexter replied, that if such a practice should obtain, he saw no use for a jury, and added very emphatically, God help the Country! The defendants were bound over for their appearance at the next term of the court.

Mr. Cushing, editor of the Gazette, was indicted for a libel on the former Selectmen of Salem, and was bound over for trial at the next term of the S. Court.

It is no new thing that the every exertion of our leading federalists should be called forth to paralyze the energies of the American government. It has been their uniform system to embarrass, as far as in their power, the measures of the government, and encourage Great Britain by the assurance of co-operation, to persevere in her refusal of rendering the justice which was *formally* conceded to us by a right to demand. While the government submitted, with a tameness that disgusted its best friends and firmest supporters, to the multiplied and aggravated aggressions of the belligerents, the continual clamor of the faction was, they dare not go to war, they cannot be tricked into a war. And now that a new spirit seems to be awakened, as if from the dead, in our public councils, what say the leaders of faction? War is unnecessary, unjust and ruinous! They endeavor to discourage enlistment in the service of the country, and to dissuade those who have the means, from furnishing the government the indispensable requisites for maintaining the war. What would be the clamor of these political villains, if the government should treat them, as they treat the government? Were they declared without the protection of the laws, as they declare the laws and will be resisted? With what countenance can such men claim participation in the administration of a government they are seeking with democratic malignity to overturn and destroy?

The British partisans ask, what is the object in detaching 160,000 militia? They cannot be marched out of the states—we are in no danger of invasion, nor is there any rebellion in the United States to suppress—what then is the object of the detachment? We will not pretend definitely to answer the query, but we believe, if some of the leaders of the British faction could compass that object, a part of the militia might be wanted to help. Laws constitutionally enacted must not be resisted on a impunity. Should a war be the result of the present state of things, but two parties could be known—FRIENDS and ENEMIES. It is indeed surprising, that so many of our fellow citizens of whose real integrity of intention we cannot hazard a doubt, can be duped to follow the men who set the government and laws at defiance. A war is the only measure that can be adopted—it will have the double effect of dispersing or diminishing traitors, and avenging our quarrel with our ancient and insupportable enemy, two events made doubly to be wished.

As our country is on the eve of a war with England, we think the government of the latter might perhaps be willing to exchange the American sea-men in her service, who, from the circumstance of their being compelled to fight against their inclination, must be unserviceable servants, for an equal number of its friends in the United States for which we have no use. Suppose our government should propose a trade of this nature.

(Troy Register.)



GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1812.

Washington City, May 19.

In pursuance of a notice given to the Republican Members of Congress generally, eighty-two Members of Congress convened in the Senate Chamber at the Capitol, viz:

SENATORS—Messrs. Anderson, Brent, G. W. Campbell, Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Gregg, Howell, Leib, Pope, Robinson, Smith of N. Y., Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—17.

REPRESENTATIVES—Messrs. Bartlett, O. Hall, Harper, Green, Staver, Turner, P. K. Shaw, Mitchell, Sage, Simmons, Boyd, Condit, Morgan, Richardson, Hineman, Anderson, Bard, Brown, Crawford, Davis, Findley, Inceock, Lyle, Piper, Smilie, G. Smith, Ringgold, Wright, Bassett, Burwell, M. Clay, Dawson, Gholson, Goodwyn, Hawes, Tallalero, M. Coy, Nelson, Newton, Pleasant, Alston, Cochran, King, Pickens, Butler, Calhoun, Earle, Moore, Vinn, Bibb, B. Hall, Croup, H. Clay, Desha, Johnson, McKee, Ormsby, New, Grundy, Rhea, Morrow, Poindexter, Jennings, Sevier—55.

Total 82.

The meeting was opened at seven o'clock. On motion of Mr. Smilie, the Hon. J. B. Varnum was appointed Chairman, and R. M. Johnson Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Findley having briefly stated the object of the meeting—

On motion of Mr. Anderson of Tenn. it was Resolved, That the meeting do now proceed to recommend proper persons as candidates to fill the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, for the term of four years from the third day of March next.

The meeting first proceeded, on motion of Mr. Anderson, to ballot for the candidate for the Presidency; and Messrs. Mitchell and Sage being appointed Tellers, it appeared, on counting the ballots, that the votes were as follow—

For JAMES MADISON, 52.

No other person being voted for.

The meeting then proceeded, in like manner, to ballot for a suitable person to be supported for the office of Vice President for a like term. On counting the ballots, it appeared that there were

For JOHN LANGDON 61

ELBRIDGE GERRY 16

Sevier 10

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Tenn. it was that

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that JAMES MADISON, of the State of Virginia, be recommended to the people of the United States as a proper person to fill the office of President, for four years, from the 3d of March next. And that JOHN LANGDON, of the State of New Hampshire, be recommended as a proper person to fill the office of Vice President for the same term.

Resolved, That in making the foregoing recommendation, the members of this meeting have acted only in their individual character, as citizens, and that they were induced to adopt the measure from a deep conviction of the importance of union to the Republicans, throughout all parts of the United States in the present crisis of our public affairs.

On motion of Mr. Findley, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee of correspondence and arrangement, viz:

Mr. Cutts of N. Hampshire, Mr. Howell of R. Island, Mr. Robinson of Vermont, Mr. Sage of New York, Mr. Condit of New Jersey, Mr. Smilie of Pennsylvania, Mr. Ringgold of Maryland, Mr. Burwell of Virginia, Mr. Nelson of N. Carolina, Mr. Taylor of S. Carolina, Mr. C. of Georgia, Mr. Anderson of Tennessee, Mr. Pope of Kentucky, Mr. Morrow of Ohio, Mr. Poindexter of Louisiana, Mr. Poindexter of Mississippi, Mr. Jennings of Indiana.

And the meeting adjourned.

J. B. VARNUM, Chairman.

R. M. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Gr. A letter was received by Mr. Blackledge, of the House of Representatives, expressive of his regret at being confined by indisposition, and asking to be permitted to vote by proxy for James Madison. This vote by proxy was deemed admissible.

#### GREAT REPUBLICAN MEETING.

We had not in our last an opportunity to congratulate our readers on the result of the General Meeting of the Republican Members of Congress for the purpose of designating, in their individual capacities, the persons proper in their opinion to be supported as the republican candidates for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States. It is needless to say we were highly gratified at the result of the meeting. At the last meeting on a similar occasion, when every republican member was in the city, eighty-nine votes were given in, of which eighty-three were for James Madison as President. At the late meeting, when nearly one-third of the republican members were absent, when the federal minority is much increased, eighty-three members attended, of whom eighty-two voted for JAMES MADISON, and a large majority of whom voted for JOHN LANGDON, as Vice-President. In addition to which we are authorized to say that most of those republicans who from various considerations do not approve of such meetings, and who therefore did not attend the meeting, cordially unite in approbation of the nomination made by this meeting. The result is most auspicious to the republican cause. We find, at a republican meeting more numerous than ever was held before in proportion to the number of the republican members in the city, JAMES MADISON received every vote given in. He is proven to be the favorite of the People; for we assert, without fear of contradiction, that there cannot be enumerated ten republican members of Congress, including those who did not attend the meeting, who under any bias or prejudice, would have voted for any other person as preferable candidates for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States. There never has been a nomination of President and Vice-President which has received a more unanimous support of the republican Representatives in Congress. And this honorable testimony in favor of Mr. Madison, decisively proves that honesty, patriotism and plain dealing will fill for ever triumph over duplicity, interest and intrigue. [Nat. Incl.]

Considerations that should influence the choice of President.

Nothing need be said in support of a candidate for a longer period than eight years; a monarch has been raised by two great and good men over which popular feeling will suffer the agonies of no man to climb.

In a critical and momentous situation of the country, can the plans that have been systematically set on foot for the preservation, and others still in embryo, suggested on the operation of those forces, and which are necessary to make the system complete, be so well executed or matured by change of men as by those who originated them?

If the same plans should be acted upon by those who might succeed to power, would it not be proving they were discarded by honesty and wisdom, and whence the necessity of a change, without it were to increase the charge that the spirit of democracy was restless?

If the same plans were not acted upon, but the spirit of democracy produced a radical change, would we not, in supplanting the state of affairs at which we commenced, and the system at last adopted to had the experiment for a better?

In the prospect of an increased minority would it not be risking the whole power of the democratic party? For let what candidate that will, be proposed in opposition to the present executive, he will have a majority of republican votes with him, tho' perhaps over an union of the federal with the pseudo republican interest.

And the man who would risk this much to mount on the wings of public clamor, to supplant the present incumbent, if he should succeed, is there nothing to fear from his ambition, who would sacrifice thus much to gain his ends?

—Alex. Herald.

DENTON, MAY 19, 1812.

Agreeably to previous appointment, the superintending committee of Caroline county, this day met at the Court-House in this place, for the purpose of receiving the returns of the election for Deputies in the several election districts, and to appoint a day for the said Deputies to meet and proceed in the execution of the trust with which they are invested: Whereupon

ALEMBY JUMP, Esq, was appointed Chairman, and

MR. THOMAS CULBRETH, Secretary.

The following returns of the election of Deputies in the several election districts were then received: viz.

For the Upper District—Messrs. James Pearce, William Parrott, Alembry Jump, Robert Hardesty, William M. Hardesty, Samuel Slaughter, and Andrew Baggis.

For the Middle District—Messrs. Thomas Sallbury, William Whiteley, Nathan B. Downes, Abraham Jump, Thomas Style, Robert Orrell, and Anthony Ross.

For the Lower District—Messrs. Frederick Holbrook, Henry Willis, Abel Gowty, Daniel Lexington, Levin Wright (of L.) Hatfield Wright, and Jeremiah F. Bayard.

The following resolution was then adopted, viz.

Resolved, That the third Tuesday in July be, and is hereby appointed for the Deputies above named to meet at Denton, for the purpose of nominating a suitable character for Sheriff, and four suitable characters for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, to be supported by the Democratic Republicans of Caroline county;—and also to choose seven deputies to meet such deputies as may be chosen in behalf of Talbot and the Upper District of Dorchester counties, for the purpose of nominating a suitable character to be supported by the Democratic Republicans of the Eighth Electoral District, as Elector of President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Republican Star.

(Signed) ALEMBY JUMP, Chairman.

(Attest) THO. CULBRETH, Secretary.

#### DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a numerous meeting of the Democratic Citizens, held at the Fountain Inn, in the City of Baltimore, agreeably to public notice—

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON was called to the Chair, and

EDWARD JOHNSON was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman being requested to state the object of the meeting, rose, and after tendering his acknowledgments for the distinguished honor which had been conferred on him by placing him in the chair, he said, that no one could be insensible to the great crisis, to which the affairs of our common country were rapidly approaching.

The two great belligerent powers of Europe, who had embroiled one half of the civilized world in their quarrels, unwilling that any nation should continue to enjoy its property, had for some years past extended to us that system of rapine and plunder, which, in the ordinary course of human events, ought only to have been directed against each other—our citizens had been forcibly impressed, and detained in the most odious servitude—our commerce had been impeded in every channel through which it had been accustomed to flow, and injury and insult had been heaped upon us until it had begun to be almost questionable, even among ourselves, whether we had spirit to resist.

One of these nations, he said, had indeed of late held out to us a semblance of justice; but it was much to be feared that even this would prove vain and illusory. The period, however, could not be very distant, when by the return of our messengers from Europe, we should learn whether the solemn stipulations, in which we had heretofore confided, were any longer deserving of confidence.

But the other, he said, had not even pretended to do us justice—our government, sincerely desirous of maintaining peace, had remonstrated, until their remonstrances were regarded with indifference—our ministers, sent abroad for the purpose, were answered by insult; and negotiation had been carried on, until negotiation became a term of national reproach.

Under these circumstances, said he, it is for us, my countrymen, in common with the rest of the American People, to decide upon the course which ought to be pursued. The time has at length arrived, when we must determine, whether by tameness and submission, we shall sink ourselves below the rank of an independent nation, or whether by a glorious and manly effort we shall permanently secure that Independence which our forefathers handed down to us as the price of their blood and their treasure. (Applaud.)

The government of each choice, I thank God of our free and unbiased choice, has resolved upon on its own, and is preparing for the conflict.

We have assembled here to night for the purpose of determining whether we will give it our support in the mighty struggle into which it is about to enter. This, my countrymen, is the avowed subject for deliberation; and on such a subject can there be any difference in opinion? Shall we suffer for any matters of local concern to withdraw us from a cause like this? Is there an American heart that does not pant with resentment, is there an American sword that will not leap from its scabbard to avenge the wrongs, and continue under which we have so long suffered? No, my countrymen, it is impossible—Let us set on with one heart and with one hand—Let us show to an admiring world, that however we may differ among ourselves about some of our internal concerns, yet in the great cause of our country, the American people are animated by one soul and by one spirit! (Applaud.)

The following resolutions, with the preamble, were then unanimously adopted:

Whereas the critical situation of the affairs of our country with a view to its foreign relations, is, at this moment, of the utmost concern; and it may be important that the sentiments of the friends to the integrity of the union, and of the government as administered, should be, wherever practicable, publicly declared, with reference to public measures, upon which depend the future peace and prosperity of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That it be, and is hereby recommended, that meetings of the Democratic Citizens of the City of Baltimore be held in their respective wards on TUESDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, at their usual places of ward meetings, and

in each ward elect five delegates, to meet in general committee, at the Fountain Inn, in Light street, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the means most likely to conduce to the support and aid of government in their efforts to maintain, protect and defend national rights, honor and independence.

2. Resolved, That our Democratic brethren in the Eastern and Western Precincts, be, and are hereby invited to hold meetings on TUESDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, at Chamberlain's Tavern and Gorsuch's Tavern respectively, and elect five delegates each, to meet in general committee, at the time and place already determined upon in the preceding resolution, for the delegates of the several wards in the City.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, Chairman.

EDWARD JOHNSON, Secretary.

The following is an extract from a Paris paper, received by the sch. Benjamin Franklin, arrived in this port from Bayonne.

[TRANSLATION.]

"CONSERVATIVE SENATE."

"Sitting of the 10th March, 1812."

"His Excellency the Duke of Bassano, Minister of Exterior Relations communicated the following Report to His Majesty the Emperor and King:

"As long as the British Orders in Council shall not be withdrawn and the principles recognised by the Treaty of Utrecht, towards Neutral, restored in full force, the Decrees of Berlin and Milan must continue towards those Powers who shall suffer their Flags to be Denationalized."

"The ports of the Continent must not be opened neither to those Denationalized Flags, nor to the English merchandise. It is necessary that the whole disposable forces of France should be distributed in such a manner, as to prevent the English Flags, the Denationalized Flags, or those conveyed by English ships of war, from landing."

N. Y. Mer. Ad.

From St. Bartholomew.

"COMMUNICATED—By Capt. Daniel's of sch. Eagle. Information received from St. Lucia on the 6th May, that on the 1st of May a Volcano broke out in the Island of St. Lucia, which did great damage among the inhabitants. A small village at the distance of about four or five leagues from the place where the Volcano broke out, was mostly destroyed, & likewise several of the plantations. A great many of the inhabitants became the victims of this dreadful event."

Thirty-four Droggers and American vessels have been captured off St. Barth, by his B. M. briggs Lora and Maria, which have been blockading that port for some time, and sent to St. Thomas, and Tortoli for adjudication, among which is the ship Ceres of New York, which was taken on the 1st May, within two gun's shots of the harbor.

A French corvette fell in with one of his B. M. gun briggs between St. Barth and Antigua, on the night of the 1st of May and after a long and severe action the latter made her escape and arrived safe at St. Kitts, having sustained a great deal of damage, together with the loss of a great number of her crew.

Fed. Gaz.

#### A CARTEL.

On Thursday, arrived at this port the ship Cyrus, capt. Thompson, with a full cargo of unfortunate American seamen, whose vessels have been CAPTURED and carried into England, under the British Orders in Council. The federal papers make no mention of this. Had there unfortunate men been the victims of French instead of British injustice, all the federal magazines in town would have been employed in taking the depositions of the sailors. But there are a class of citizens for which those gentlemen "who are above the dull pursuit of life" feel but little sympathy, and for whose sufferings they never even count a tear, unless on the eve of an important election. [Nat. Incl.]

Baltimore, N. Y. May 13.

We are informed that Gen. Dearborn waited at Albany from Monday till Friday for the arrival of troops; but being disappointed he then departed for Niagara in great haste—report says the combined Canadians and Indians, headed and led on by Tories, threatened a descent on our frontiers at that quarter; and we are apprehensive there may be something in the report, by the General's departing in such haste.

Married, by the Rev. Dr. Kemp, on Thursday last, HENRY NICOLS, Esq. of Baltimore, to Miss SARAH HOLLYDAY, of this county.

Died, at Vienna, in Dorchester county, on Wednesday the 20th instant, Mrs. ANN STANFORD, wife of Mr. Algernon S. Stanford.

No degree of excellence in the human character will prove a shield against the fell hand of death. Disease, his fatal messenger, seizes, with remorseless cruelty, even upon the form of loveliness and the soul of sensibility. But it is the lot of humanity; and philosophy persuades us to reconcile privations which we know are irremediable.

The lady whose death we announce, was highly deserving of panegyric; and although she has passed "that gloomy" which the voice of eulogy cannot reach, it is the duty of friendship to make some short memorial of her worth. She possessed a native gracefulness of demeanor, which never failed to attract peculiar attention and respect, whilst her real amiable qualities endeared her to all who were intimately acquainted with her, and knew how to appreciate the good qualities of the heart.

Endowed with understanding and manners of a superior cast, she was fit to adorn any society in which she might have been placed. In retirement, and in the discharge of domestic and social duties, she displayed a rare assemblage of virtues, which rendered her a peculiar favorite in the circle of her acquaintance.

An indisposition, for some time considered as ordinary, terminated in a pulmonary affection, which rapidly consumed the principle of life, and destroyed that fragile frame which nature had stamped with delicacy, correspondent to the softness and feeling of the heart that animated it.

On some day, after a short illness, Mr. ROBERT MARTIN, near Easton.

On the same, Mrs. MARGARET WALKER, of Caroline county.

On the 15th inst. at Centerville, EDWARD CLAYTON, Esq. after a very short but violent indisposition.

#### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Swiggett, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 25th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of April, 1812.

JOHNSON SWIGGETT, Ex'or.

may 26—3\*

#### NOTICE.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the

ROPE MAKING BUSINESS,

in Easton, where he intends to keep a constant supply of all kind of ROPE. Those who wish to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with punctuality and dispatch.

JAMES JONES.

may 26—3\*

#### THE SUBSCRIBER.

has just opened his supply of

SPRING GOODS.

Which he is determined to sell low for CASH!—He invites his friends and the public to give him a call.

JOHN MEREDITH.

may 26—3\*

#### THE SUBSCRIBER.

has just opened his supply of

SPRING GOODS.

Which he is determined to sell low for CASH!—He invites his friends and the public to give him a call.

JOHN MEREDITH.

may 26—3\*

#### THE SUBSCRIBER.

has just opened his supply of

SPRING GOODS.

Which he is determined to sell low for CASH!—He invites his friends and the public to give him a call.

JOHN MEREDITH.

may 26—3\*

#### VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, his Farm, handsomely situated on the waters of St. Michael's river, and within two miles of the town of Easton. The improvements are tolerable, and might be made a very little repair, be made comfortable. The soil is on it a thriving young apple orchard, of several hundred trees, of latter fruit; and as great a variety of other fruit, as almost any farm in Talbot county. The soil is excellent, and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover, &c. There is a timely meadow on it, of six acres, well set in grass, and is very productive. The Farm contains about 210 acres, one half in cultivation, the remainder well set in young ginger. Almost all the luxuries of our salt water rivers may be had here in their season, in the greatest abundance. I will exchange it for B. M. Stock, or sell to any person who may be inclined to purchase on accommodating terms. Apply to JOHN BENNETT, Esq. Easton, or to the subscriber.

JAMES SETH.

Bay Side, Talbot county, may 26—6

#### THE SUBSCRIBER.

HAS JUST OPENED HIS SUPPLY OF

SPRING GOODS.

Which he is determined to sell low for CASH!—He invites his friends and the public to give him a call.

JOHN MEREDITH.

may 26—3\*

#### THE SUBSCRIBER.

HAS JUST OPENED HIS SUPPLY OF

SPRING GOODS.

Which he is determined to sell low for CASH!—He invites his friends and the public to give him a call.

JOHN MEREDITH.

may 26—3\*

#### THE SUBSCRIBER.

HAS JUST OPENED HIS SUPPLY OF

SPRING GOODS.

Which he is determined to sell low for CASH!—He invites his friends and the public to give him a call.

JOHN MEREDITH.

may 26—3\*

#### THE SUBSCRIBER.

HAS JUST OPENED HIS SUPPLY OF

SPRING GOODS.

Which he is determined to sell low for CASH!—He invites his friends and the public to give him a call.

JOHN MEREDITH.

may 26—3\*

#### THE SUBSCRIBER.

HAS JUST



**LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.**



(BY AUTHORITY.)

**AN ACT**

To authorize the granting of Patents for Land, according to the surveys that have been made and to grant donation rights to certain Claimants of Land in the District of Detroit, and for other purposes.

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That patents shall be granted to the persons whose claims to land have been confirmed in the district of Detroit, in conformity to the surveys which have been made under the direction of the Surveyor General, and the general plat of which has been returned to the Secretary of the Treasury, notwithstanding the surveys shall not, in every respect, correspond with the description of the tract as confirmed by the commissioners for adjusting land claims in the said District: *Provided*, That the confirmation of the commissioners, and certificate of the register, shall, in every other respect, be conformable to law.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every person, whose claim has been confirmed by the commissioners aforesaid to a tract of land bordering on the river Detroit, and whose tract, as confirmed, does not extend in depth eighty arpens, French measure, shall be entitled to a donation of any vacant tract of land adjacent to, and back of the land confirmed to him as aforesaid, provided that such donation shall not exceed forty arpens, French measure, in depth, nor in quantity of land that contained in the tract already confirmed to him, nor shall in any case the tract confirmed as aforesaid, and that allowed as a donation, together exceed eighty arpens, French measure, in depth, and in all cases where, by reason of bonds in the said river, and of adjacent prior claims, each claimant cannot obtain a tract equal in quantity to the tract already confirmed to him, the vacant land applicable to the object shall be divided between the claimants in such manner as shall appear to the commissioners for adjusting the claims most equitable. And every person claiming a donation in virtue of this section shall, on or before the first day of December next, deliver to the Register of the Land Office at Detroit, a notice in writing of the situation and extent of his claim, which he shall file in his Office on receiving twenty-five cents from the party or parties for each claim; and if such person shall neglect to deliver such notice within the time limited, his right to a donation, under this section, shall become void. And the commissioners for adjusting claims to land in the said District shall, as soon as may be after the first of December, next, proceed to examine and decide, according to the provisions of this section, on the claims filed as aforesaid; and when it shall appear to the said commissioners that the claimant is entitled to a donation of land, they shall give a certificate stating the circumstances of the case, and that the claimant is entitled to receive a patent for such a tract of land by virtue of this section, which tract shall be surveyed in conformity with the decision of the commissioners, at the expense of the party, under the direction of the Surveyor General, by such of his assistants residing in the said District as the said Surveyor General shall appoint for that purpose. The expense of surveying shall be the same, and the plats of surveys and transcript of the decisions of the commissioners in favor of claimants shall be made and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury in the same manner; and the certificates granted by the commissioners shall be entered with the Register of the Land Office, and certificates of the Register be granted to the party or parties on payment of the same fees, and patents granted, in every respect, in the same manner as is directed by the third section of an Act, entitled "An Act regulating the grants of land in the Territory of Michigan," passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the heirs of Joseph Harrison, late of Detroit, deceased, be permitted to enter with the Register of the Land Office, for the District of Detroit, their claim to any tract or tracts of land in the said district; and such entry shall have the same effect, and the commissioners shall have the same powers, and act thereon in the same manner, as if the entry had been made before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nine; and in case of a decision in favor of their claim or claims, a patent or patents shall be granted for the lands so claimed and confirmed to them, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

**H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.**  
**WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.**  
April 23, 1812.  
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

**AN ACT**

Making provision for certain persons claiming lands under the several acts for the relief of the Refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia.

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following persons, claiming lands under the act, entitled "An act to revive and continue in force an act entitled 'An act for the relief of the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia,' passed on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven," shall, respectively, be entitled to the following quantities of land, to wit: Elizabeth Hazen, widow of John Hazen; Chloe Shannon, wife of James Noble Shannon and relief of Obediah Ayer, deceased; the heirs of Elijah Ayer and the

heirs of Israel Roland, respectively nine hundred and sixty acres; Elijah Ayer, jun. and the heirs of Anthony Buck, respectively three hundred and twenty acres: And that the following persons, claiming lands under the act, entitled "An act further to provide for the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, and for other purposes," passed on the twenty fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ten, shall, respectively, be entitled, to the following quantities of land, that is to say: The heirs of James Boyd two thousand two hundred and forty acres; the heirs of Nathaniel Reynolds the heirs of Edward Antil and Joshua Sprague, respectively, nine hundred and sixty acres; Robert Sharp, John Fulton and John Morrison, each, six hundred and forty acres; James Sprague, David Dickey, John Taylor and the heirs of Gilbert Seamans, deceased, respectively, three hundred and twenty acres; which several tracts of land shall be located within the boundaries of the fractional townships, reserved and set apart for the purpose of satisfying the claims of the refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia; and the locations shall be made, and patents granted, in the manner and on the conditions prescribed by former laws, except as for the time for making the locations; which locations shall be made on the day or days that the Secretary of the Treasury shall judge most convenient for the claimants, and shall designate for the purpose.

**H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.**  
**WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.**  
April 23, 1812.  
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

**AN ACT**

Giving further time to the purchasers of Public Lands, North West of the river Ohio, to complete their payments.

**H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.**  
**WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.**  
April 23, 1812.  
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

**AN ACT**

For the relief Aaron Greeley.

**H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.**  
**WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.**  
April 24, 1812.  
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

**AN ACT**

To continue in force for a limited time an act entitled "an act continuing for a limited time the salaries of the officers of government therein mentioned."

**H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.**  
**WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.**  
April 24, 1812.  
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for paying the salaries of the Secretary of State, Treasury, War and Navy, the Comptroller, Auditor and Register of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the United States, the Accountants of the War and Navy Departments, the Post Master General and the first Assistant Post Master General, in addition to the sums already appropriated by the "act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve," there be appropriated the further sum of seven thousand seven hundred and fifty two dollars and fifty cents, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

**AN ACT**  
To revive and continue in force an act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary War, and for other purposes.

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled "an act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary War, passed on the tenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and six," shall be and the same is hereby revived and continued in force for and during the space of six years from the passage of this act, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the agents for the payment of invalid pensioners of the United States, shall in future be required to give bond with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Secretary for the Department of War, in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of the duties confided to them respectively.

**H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.**  
**JAMES MADISON, President of the Senate, pro tempore.**  
April 25, 1812.  
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

**AN ACT**  
Authorizing the appointment of an additional Judge of the District Court for the District of New York.

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the District Court in the New-York district shall consist of two Judges, to wit, of the present judge of said district so long as he shall continue in office, & such other district judge or judges, as may from time to time be appointed, who shall reside in said district, and severally exercise like powers, as may be exercised by the present judge of said district, and receive the same compensation whereunto he is entitled.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the senior judge of the district, when present, shall preside in said District Court, and whenever the judges shall differ in opinion in any cause, the order or judgment of court in every such case, shall be made and rendered in conformity with the opinion of the presiding judge. And said court may be held, and the business thereof proceeded with by one judge in the absence of the other. And the senior judge of the district for the time being is hereby designated, and is to be deemed, the district judge, who, together with one of the justices of the supreme court, is to compose the circuit court of the United States in said district; but in the absence of said senior judge from said court, his place may be supplied by the other judge of the district.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be held annually four additional sessions of the district court for the district of New York, to wit, at Utica on the first Tuesdays of April and October; at Geneva on the third Tuesday of September; and at Salem on the third Tuesday of October. A clerk shall be appointed by the district judges of said district, who shall reside at Utica, and attend said court at the places aforesaid and do all the duties of said office of clerk; which may accrue at or from the sessions of the court at said places, both in and out of court, and be allowed the same fees and compensation as by law is allowed to clerks of the district courts. The said judges may allot themselves as they shall think fit for the purpose of their holding separately the several stated and special courts to be held by virtue of this or any other act for the district of New York.

**H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.**  
**WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.**  
April 29, 1812.  
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

**MAIL STAGE.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has contracted to carry the Mail from Easton via Centerville to Chester town, which makes the line of stages complete to Philadelphia;—he has furnished himself with several pair of good horses, an excellent and commodious stage for the conveyance of passengers, and a careful, sober driver, and hopes by his attention to this establishment, to ensure public patronage.

The mail leaves Easton on Mondays and Fridays at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Chester town in the afternoon of the same days; returning, leaves Chester town on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Easton in the afternoon. The subscriber begs leave further to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared at all times to accommodate with the best entertainment, passengers and others who may be pleased to call on him at the sign of the Fountain Inn. **SOLOMON LOWE**  
Easton, September 10—m

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 12th of this inst. a black negro man named *Wattman*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, aged about 4 years; he is bow legged and has ring holes in his ears—Had on when he went away a kersey top jacket, and a pair of linen trousers, a waistcoat made of calfskin—he may have exchanged his clothes before this time. Any person or persons taking up said negro, and bringing him home to the subscriber, if taken without this state fifty dollars; if taken without the county and in this state, thirty dollars; and if taken in this county, twenty dollars paid without delay, by the subscriber at Cratchers Ferry, Dorchester county, Maryland. **CYRUS BELL.**  
December 31—6m

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable FARM of William Foster's, lying on the main road from Easton to Chancellor's Point, and on Bollingbrook creek, containing about 250 acres. The situation is healthy, the water good, and fish, oysters and wild fowl in abundance, in their season. The terms will be made known by applying to

**JAMES GOLDSBOROUGH.**  
may 5—m

**GEORGE SEWELL,**  
RETURNS his thanks to his customers for past favors, since he has been in business, and now wishes to inform them that he has just received a general assortment of

**SHOES & KID SKINS,**  
which he will sell and make up on the most accommodating terms that can be had any where in his knowledge. He also informs his customers, and those that wish to become so, that he has received a handsome assortment of leather for Boots, and will make them as cheap as can be had any where in the United States. The newest fashion trees and neat workmen. I hope this information will cause the people to enquire where I live, which is nearly opposite the Market-house, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Bromwell, saddler, where all the above can be had.

**GEORGE SEWELL.**  
Easton, may 5—4

**FOR SALE.**  
A TAN YARD, situated in Qu. Ann's county, on the main road leading from Centerville to Queen's Town. The purchaser may be accommodated with any quantity of land, from five to sixty acres. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, near the premises.

**THOMAS REED.**  
April 28—6

**COMMISSION BUSINESS, BOARDING, &c.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed to the city of Baltimore—where he intends carrying on the Commission Business: selling all kinds of country produce, and purchasing all kinds of merchandize, and hopes for a share of public patronage. His office will be at Messrs. John & Aaron Levering's store, Chesapeake.

He has also opened that large and commodious house, No 41, South Street, for the accommodation of boarders, by the day, week, month or year.

**MARMADUKE TILDEN.**  
April 7—3

**PASTURAGE.**

THE subscriber will take from 2 to 300 head of CATTLE, to pasture at his farm on Choptank, near Dover Ferry, where proper attention will be paid to them, and the cattle regularly penned and counted every night, free from any charge to the owner. Persons desirous to have their cattle pastured, are invited to send them down immediately, as the marsh is now in prime order for their reception.

**WILLIAM B. SMYTH.**  
may 12—m

**BIGLAND'S VIEW OF THE WORLD.**

SUBSCRIBERS to this work on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, are respectfully informed, that the 5th and last volume is now published in Philadelphia, and will be delivered on the Eastern Shore about the middle or end of April.

April 21—6

**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD**

WAS LOST, on the main road, between Easton and the residence of the subscriber, in Island Creek Neck, on Tuesday the 12th inst. a large Red Morocco Pocket Book, much worn, containing a sum of money and a number of papers of no use to any person but the owner. Whoever will deliver the pocket book with its contents to Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton, or the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

**JAMES CLAYLAND.**  
may 19—3

**COUNCIL CHAMBER,**

Annapolis, April 24th, 1812.  
ORDERED, That the following letter and orders of the Adjutant General be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis. The National Intelligencer, at Washington. The Star, at Easton. The American, Whig, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore. The Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagerstown.

By order, **NINIAN PINKNEY, CLK.**

**WAR DEPARTMENT,**

April 15th, 1812.  
His Excellency, The Governor of the State of Maryland.

Sir, I am instructed by the President of the United States to call upon the Executives of the several states to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of 100,000 militia, officers included, by virtue of an act of congress passed the 14th instant, entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the militia of the United States."

This therefore is to require of your Excellency to take effectual measures for having 6000 of the militia of Maryland, (being her quota) detached and duly organized in Companies, Battalions, Regiments, Brigades and Divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit, and as nearly as possible in the following proportions of artillery, cavalry and infantry: viz—one twentieth part of artillery; one twentieth part of cavalry; and the residue infantry. There will, however, be no objection on the part of the President of the United States to the admission of a proportion of riflemen, duly organized in distinct corps, and not exceeding one tenth part of the whole quota of the states respectively.

Each corps should be properly armed and equipped for actual service. When the detachment and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them, but will not remain embodied or be considered as in actual service, until by subsequent orders they shall be directed to take the field.

Your Excellency will please to direct that correct muster rolls and inspection returns be made of the several corps; and that copies thereof be transmitted to this department as early as possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
**WILLIAM EUSTIS.**

**HEAD QUARTERS,**

Government House, April 24th, 1812.  
In consequence of the above call by the President of the United States, I am directed by the commander in chief of the Militia of the State of Maryland, to require of the officers commanding regiments and extra battalions, to cause immediately to be enrolled in their several districts, all able bodied free white male citizens from 18 to 45, in order more speedily to enable him to comply with this requisition.

By order, **JOHN GASSAWAY, Adjutant General.**  
April 29—5

**S C H E M E**

**CHESTER BRIDGE LOTTERY.**

1 prize of \$20,000	is \$20,000
2 . . . . . 10,000	20,000
1 . . . . . 5,000	5,000
6 . . . . . 1,000	6,000
6 . . . . . 500	3,000
15 . . . . . 100	1,500
20 . . . . . 50	1,000
50 . . . . . 20	1,000
5,500 . . . . . 7	33,500

5,601 prizes. \$96,000  
10,399 blanks, not near two blanks to a prize.

16,000 Tickets at 6 dollars \$96,000

Five hundred Tickets to be drawn each day.

**STATIONARY PRIZES.**

First drawn blank on 1st day,	\$100
Ditto . . . . . 5th	500
Ditto . . . . . 10th	500
Ditto . . . . . 15th	1,000
Ditto . . . . . 20th	5,000
Ditto . . . . . 25th	1,000
Ditto . . . . . 30th	10,000

All prizes will be subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. and punctually paid in sixty days after the drawing of the Lottery is finished.

The above scheme of a Lottery is intended to raise a sum of money to assist in building a bridge across Chester River, at Chester Town, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and is particularly recommended, as well to the citizens of Maryland, as to those of Delaware and Pennsylvania, who it is hoped will concur in promoting and facilitating the means of intercourse between the different sections of the most fertile part of the United States.

To the inhabitants of the Eastern Shore, the advantages of the contemplated Bridge are incalculable, and the Managers confidently expect from that portion of their fellow citizens particularly, all the assistance that may be necessary to enable them to commence the work in a very short time—indeed they have already received such encouragement from various quarters as authorizes them to fix on the first MONDAY of JUNE next, at Chester Town for the commencement of the drawing, which will be continued regularly.

Tickets may be had of the Managers, at their respective places of abode, of Thomas P. Smith, Easton

Benjamin Chambers, } Chester Town.  
Thomas Whittington,  
Richard Frisby,  
Thomas Worrell,  
James Houston,  
William Chambers, Centerville.  
James Butcher, } Church Hill.  
William Sudler,  
James Brown, } Queen Ann's county  
Samuel Betts, } near Church Hill.  
April 21—6

**MARYLAND.**

Kent County, Sc.

ON application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Kent county court, as an associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM USELTON, of said county, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, annexed to his petition: And the said William Useton having satisfied me that he has resided in the State of Maryland, two years immediately preceding his application; and one of the constables of Kent county having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only—and the said William Useton having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Useton be discharged from imprisonment, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "EASTON STAR," four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September term next—and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court-house door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at twelve o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Useton should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors. Given under my hand, this twenty fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

**THOS. WORRELL.**  
may 5—4

**FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

RAN away from the subscriber, near Church-Hill, Queen Ann's county, on the 26th day of April, a mulatto woman named *Hemietta*, about twenty-two years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, round shouldered, has two scars in her face; she is fat and stout made, with a short and thick neck, round flat face, lips when talking. The clothing she took with her was, one suit of kersey striped red, blue and white, with one old suit of the same colours; one gingham dress; one white muslin dress; one dimity petticoat; one muslin petticoat, with several other articles of apparel.—Any person taking up said negro, and bringing her home, or securing her in any jail so that I get her again, if taken in this county, shall receive 20 dollars—if taken out of the county and in this State, 30 dollars—and if taken out of this State, the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid.

**JOHN PATRICK.**  
may 12—3\*

**NOTICE.**

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, on the 21st day of April last, a negro man who calls himself *Harry Dudley*: his height is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches, stout and well made, a good countenance, says he is about 28 years of age, has a scar on his left arm.—His clothing when committed were a smoke coloured cloth coat and pantaloons, a linen-woolsey waistcoat, and a homespun linen shirt. Says he belongs to the widow Ann Carter, near Winchester in Virginia. The owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees agreeably to law.

**EZRA MANTZ, Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.**  
may 5 (12)—8

**WRITING PAPER, & INK-POWDER.**

For Sale at the Star Office.